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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta **Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi**

VOL. XXX NO. 252 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942 PRICE 1½ ANNAS

DENABANK
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Smuts' Sermon To Mother Of Parliaments

Calls For Crusade To Purge World Of Nazism

BUT HIS NEW DEAL DOES NOT GO FURTHER THAN ATLANTIC CHARTER

LONDON, October 21.

"Once the time has come to take the offensive, it would be a folly to delay, overprepare and perhaps miss the opportunity", declared the South African Prime Minister Field Marshal Smuts in a speech to Members of Parliament to-day.

"Nor are we likely to do so—of that I feel satisfied", he added. Whatever help the Allies can give to Russia "should be given in the fullest measure and with the utmost speed. She is bearing more than her share of the common burden".

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

This war was really a continuation of the last war and the intervening Armistice was a "period of feverish rest or unrest and dreams and delusions." Mr. Churchill was the embodiment of the "spirit of the great undying nation in one of the greatest moments of history." A greater actor in the war drama was the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"One occasionally hears idle words about the decay of this country and the approaching breakup of the great world group we form. What folly and ignorance, what misreading of the real signs of the times?" There was no room for complacency. A mortal struggle was on, and "it will become more cruel and desperate."

The defeat of the Luftwaffe in the battle of Britain "saved not only London and Britain, but the whole of the Allied cause and the future of the world." Baulked in the air attack on London, Hitler "saw that it was unsafe to attempt an invasion of Britain before first clearing his rear in Russia. The magnitude and duration of Russian resistance have surprised not only Hitler but probably everybody else. Probably no such losses on both sides have ever been suffered in the history of war. To the Russian, it must be terrible, it is equally true that the German army is bleeding to death in Russia.

WRITING ON THE WALL FOR JAPAN

For Japan just as for Germany, the writing was on the wall. All that will remain of the spectacular Japanese successes will be 'Japan for the Japanese'. For Japan has infallibly sealed her own doom. Pearl Harbour was at once a challenge to America, to the Western civilisation and to the principles of good faith on which it is basically founded. In the long run, Japan will not be good enough as an associate even for Germany.

Field Marshal Smuts continued: "Will Japan launch a treacherous attack against Russia in Siberia? Time will show. We have now reached the fourth year of this war. The defence phase has ended, and the stage is set for an offensive. Resources have been developed and mobilised on a very large scale and ours are still on the increase, while those of the enemy on the decline. Our man-power is still growing, that of the enemy is getting depleted, while he makes ever heavier drafts on his suffering vassal peoples, want, hunger and starvation are beginning to stalk through the subject countries and the spirit of unrest is heaving and rising. The explosive limits of endurance are nearing. We are approaching a point, when both on the war fronts and the home fronts in enemy countries, the situation is ripening for far-reaching developments. So far, time has been in our favour and has, on the whole, been kind to us. In spite of heavy setbacks and many disappointments, we had the necessary time to prepare and parry deadly blows and assemble and consolidate the forces and resources on which we rely for Allied victory."

'WAR OF SPIRIT'

This, at the bottom, was a war of spirit. "Hitler has tried to kill this spirit and substitute for it some 'Ersatz' thing, something which is really its negation. He has instilled into the German youth a new racial fanaticism. This war was now a crusade, "new fight to death for man's rights and liberties, for personal ideals of man's ethical and spiritual life. To Nazi fanaticism, we oppose this crusading spirit, which will not sheath the sword, till Nazidom and all its works have been purged from this fair world.

WAR AND PEACE AIMS

"What is the sort of world which we envisage as our objective after the war? What sort of social and international order are we aiming at? These are very important questions, deserving of our most careful attention, if we mean not only to win the war, but also the peace.

A great deal of thought is, no doubt, already being given to these matters, and one may hope that we shall approach the peace much better informed and equipped, than we were last time.

MAGNA CHARTA OF NATIONS

Certain points of great importance have already emerged. Thus, we have accepted the name of "United Nations." This is a new conception much in advance of the old concept of League of Nations. We do want a mere league, but something more definite and organic even if, to begin with, more limited and less ambitious than the League.

"United Nations" is itself a fruitful conception, and on the basis of that conception, a practical machinery for the functioning of an international order could be ordered. Then, again, we have the Atlantic Charter in which certain large principles of international policy in the social and economic sphere have been accepted. That, too, marks a great step forward, which only requires a more careful definition and elaboration to become a real Magna Charta of nations. Again, we have agreed on certain large principles of social policy, involving social security for the citizen in a matter dhich have lain at the roots of much social unrest and suffering in the past. Certain patent social and economic evils could be tackled on modest practical lines on an international scale almost at once. Then, again, we have accepted the principle of International help underlying the mutual aid agreement. A helping hand in international life is thus already a matter of practical politics and should be suitably extended after the war. This, too, is a far-reaching innovation, pointing the way to fruitful developments in the future. All those are already indications of considerable advances to a better world and a richer life for mankind.

JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY FOR ALL

To these, we may add much of the social and economic work of the League of Nations which remains of permanent value. Much of the League organisation could continue to function for the future well-being of mankind. There is no reason why we should not hopefully and sincerely attempt to carve out the four-fold task which now confronts us as never before in the history of our race. We are passing beyond ordinary politics and political shibboleths. It is no longer a case of socialism or communism or any of the other isms of the market place, but of achieving common justice and fair play for all."

LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE TO SMUTS

Field Marshal Smuts' speech was made to nearly one thousand peers and members of the House of Commons at a secret rendezvous in London this afternoon. Mr. Lloyd George, the Father of the House of Commons, who presided, introduced Field Marshal Smuts as "one of the foremost statesmen of his generation".

Mr. Lloyd George continued: "No one in calmness or discernment exceeds him in his age. We are here to listen to his good counsel on the subject of a terrible war, almost more shattering than any other this Empire was ever engaged in. He has had his experiences of conducting the Great War and no one knows better than myself the value of his judgment on that occasion".

Mr. Lloyd George then called on Field Marshal Smuts to speak.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS

A guard of honour of the parliamentary home guard awaited Field Marshal Smuts. Almost exactly at 6-0 p. m. he suddenly appeared at the entrance of the hall in the Field Marshal's uniform, his breast ablaze with medals and ribbons, and under his arm, he carried his red-banded cap and cane. For a few moments, he chatted with Mr. Lloyd George and then amid a thunderous burst of clapping and cheering, a little procession moved into the aisle running down the centre of the hall.

Field Marshal Smuts' clear, quickspeaking, fluent voice was heard with perfect audibility despite the record size of audience. His tribute to Mr. Churchill elicited the first big rumbling boom of "hear, hear" and from then onwards the speech was punctuated by bursts of hand-clapping—particularly his references to Russia, China and smaller nations. Field Marshal Smuts was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

Mr. Churchill then spoke: He said: "When I met Field Marshal Smuts in Cairo, I laboured to persuade him to visit us in England. I felt that his arrival when the war hangs heavily upon us and his presence would be a great reinforcement to our counsels. The wisdom and experience which he brings are invaluable to those charged with the responsibility. All he has said arises from profound reflection, inflexible conviction and courage" (loud cheers).

Mr. Churchill then asked the gathering to express thanks to Field Marshal Smuts for what he had done and for the impressive statement which he had delivered "on what is, in many ways, an unprecedented occasion", by rising and giving him acclamation. The company then stood and after tremendous cheers, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" which they followed with three cheers for Field Marshal Smuts and extra cheers for Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill.

'C. R.' SCHEME TO END DEADLOCK

Form National Govt. And Call For New Elections

Plea To End Policy Of Perilous Drift

Prepared To Fly To England And Convince Britons

NEW DELHI, October 21.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR in the course of a talk to pressmen to-day gave a fresh outline of his scheme for a Provisional National Government at the centre and expressed his conviction, born of his recent talks and his knowledge of the issues involved and the temperaments of the people concerned, that neither the Congress nor the League would refuse an offer based on the scheme. Anyone who refused that offer would do so at the risk of being considered unreasonable, he declared.

PREPARED TO FLY TO ENGLAND

He was putting forward the scheme in reply to the Duke of Devonshire's statement that no specific proposals had been advanced.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar indicated that if he could get a plane and passport, there was neither disinclination nor work which would stand in the way of his going to England. He felt that British people had been misled in connection with the Indian problem and that he could make them see the truth.

He stressed the importance of a National Government in India and a guarantee of Burma's future status before any offensive was taken.

Referring to the proposal for a United Nations Mission on India, he thought it was no use its coming to India. If the object was to do something for India right now, it would be a good plan for that mission to settle down in London and discuss it with the British, and if necessary send for important men from India.

HIS HOPE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar referred to the Duke of Devonshire's comment on the "inconvenient rain of speeches and articles" demanding that Britain should do something forthwith and observed: "I am glad to note that he finds it inconvenient. That means that fairly important people are putting fairly effective pressure.

"The only point that I have to tackle is that the demand is not specified. I have, I think, specified fairly in detail what can be done at once. I have done so even at the risk of being considered by many of my countrymen guilty of a futile trust in people who should not be trusted. I have specified it in almost full detail. Further details can be furnished if there is the least hope that they really wish to do the thing. The Duke's admission of inconvenient pressure does rouse some hope in me."

THE SCHEME

Invited to give details of the scheme, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said he wanted the British Government through the Viceroy to form immediately a Government as the Crown would form one in a crisis of this kind in England. He meant that the Viceroy should select those who were most popular and responsible and ask them to run the Government. It was well-known that there was no proper Legislature now functioning, but it was also known that the Viceroy could visualise what kind of Legislature would come into being if elections were held now and he could, if he liked, select men for a Government that could face a new and proper Legislature. Such a Government should be formed straightaway, and then arrangements should be made for holding elections. The elections should be direct in the provinces and indirect to the Centre from the Provincial Legislatures, as provided for the Federation under the 1935 Act.

HOLD ELECTIONS

"It is generally assumed without reason", he said, "that elections are not practicable now. If repression is possible, elections are more possible. If the Army and Civil Administration can spend time in suppressing disturbances during the war, it would be saving of energy to bring about conditions under which the disturbances would automatically stop and Government's energy would be available for proper use. Elections would not take much away from their energy.

"I press so much for elections, because an unfair use has been made of the position by British propagandists, who want to tell the world that we desire to have a Government responsible to nobody. We do not desire any such thing. We want that the National Government, of which I am speaking, should be responsible to this Legislature that I am suggesting should be brought into existence at once."

A CALUMNY

Replying to the objection that might be raised about the Muslim League and its claims, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said: "There is no question of dividing the country to-day. Nobody asks for it. It is a calumny to say that the Muslim League or Mr. Jinnah wants a partition of the country to-day. What Mr. Jinnah wants is that the issue should not be prejudged. And it is possible and open to Government to leave that issue unprejudged in the clearest terms possible."

Continuing his sketch of the Provisional Government, Mr. Rajagopalachariar dealt with the question of the composition of the Government and how Mr. Jinnah could be satisfied in that respect. There was, he said, nothing to prevent Government selecting, say, five important Congressmen, who the Viceroy felt would top the list in elections anywhere at any time, and command the respect and loyalty of the people throughout the country. It would include, let there be no mistake, people now in prison.

REASSURANCE TO JINNAH

"I should suggest that the Viceroy should ask Mr. Jinnah to join it with as many men as Mr. Jinnah likes of his choice. That is to meet Mr. Jinnah's fear that the issues might be prejudiced by the formation of such a Government. It is in accordance with Gandhiji's express offer that he was prepared to have the entire Government being given to Mr. Jinnah on a real transfer of power from the British. I say this because

(Continued on page 5)

KASTURBA LAID UP WITH 'FLU

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, who has been detained with her husband, has been suffering from influenza for the last three days. Her condition is now improving and it is hoped that her health will soon return to normal.

ON SOVIET BORDER

Manchukuo's Special Safety Measures

LONDON, Oct. 21.
The Japanese-controlled Manchukuo Government to-day issued a decree forbidding civilians to enter or leave a designated military area along the Manchukuo-Soviet border area without special permission, states the Hsinking radio. Penalties for disobeying the decree range from death to penal servitude or a fine of 5,000 yuan.

The decree was said to be for the purpose of "perfecting Manchukuo's national defence."—Reuter.

Jap Activity In China

CHUNGKING, Oct. 21.
A Chungking Communique states that the Japanese were active at points in north-east Ichang and western Hupeh on October 17 and 18.—Reuter.

Nazi Bund Chief Gets 5 Years' Jail

NEW YORK, Oct 21.
Four former leaders of the German American Bund, including the National Leader Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment each for conspiring to advise members of the Bund to evade the Conscription Law.—Reuter.

HURDLE FOR HIDAYATULLAH

Leaguers Reject Hindu Party's Terms For Joining Coalition

KARACHI, Oct. 21.
It is understood that the Muslim League considered this morning the twelve conditions and not ten as stated earlier submitted by the Hindu Independent Party to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah; it is stated that the League has refused to agree to these conditions.

HINDU PARTY'S TERMS

It is reliably understood that the Hindu Independent Party's spokesman when he met Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah placed before him ten conditions on which the Hindu party would be prepared to extend its support to the Coalition Ministry under Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

The principal conditions are said be that no legislation adversely affecting the Hindus should be adopted by the Ministry, the personnel of the Hindu representatives (in the Hidayatullah Cabinet) should be selected by the Hindu Independent Party, the Revenue Portfolio should be assigned to a Hindu Minister and leniency should be shown to the Congress.

Besides the four points already mentioned some others are that there should be an inquiry into the Lathi charges against political demonstrators, that the Suppression of Hurs Outrages Act must be suitably amended so as to cope with the menace in all its severity, that stern measures should be taken to put down corruption and official assurance must be issued that the interests of the minorities will suitably be safeguarded.

JINNAH-SIND TUSSLE

Mr. Jinnah's denunciation of the acceptance of Ministerships by the nominees of the League Assembly Party as being contrary to his advice and instructions has caused flutter in political circles, though Sheikh Abdulmajid's resignation of the General Secretaryship of the Provincial League had clearly indicated that Mr. Jinnah and the Sind League Parliamentary Party had not seen eye to eye on the issue of a Coalition.

It is learnt in Provincial League circles that the full proceedings of both the Sind League Working Committee and the Assembly Party have been posted to Mr. Jinnah at Delhi. These quarters declare categorically that there is no question of flouting Mr. Jinnah's leadership and their allegiance to the All-India League is not in doubt. They also feel confident that when their side of the case reaches the League Council and Mr. Jinnah the action of the Sind Assembly Party and the Provincial Working Committee will meet with the approval of the League High Command.

Meanwhile it is learnt that Sheikh Abdul majid has telegraphically placed his viewpoint before Mr. Jinnah.

WHAT JINNAH TOLD SIND LEAGUERS

Although there was difference of opinion over immediate entry in the Coalition Ministry under Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah without awaiting for specific approval of Mr. Jinnah, it is stated that the principle of acceptance of office had been unanimously approved by the League Assembly Party.

It appears Mr. Jinnah in the course of his telegram had stated that the Provincial League could not form Coalition with any individual or group who did not accept the League programme and agree to carry out the League policy.

Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, Joint Secretary of the Provincial League, left for Bombay this morning.

THEY DID IT IN ANTICIPATION

The League Ministers Khan Bahadur Khuhro and Mr. M. H. Gazdar are to proceed to Delhi to attend the League Council meeting in the first week of November when they will place before the League Executive the reason for the decision taken by the League Assembly Party. This, it is stated, will be that the Sind League considered itself competent to take action upon the unanimous decision of its Parliamentary Group without waiting for formal ratification by Mr. Jinnah as his approval was anticipated when the proceedings were laid before him.

No new developments are expected in the situation until Mr. Jinnah's attitude has been further clarified.

KHUHRO'S PLAN

Khan Bahadur Khuhro may go to Delhi in the very near future to see Mr. Jinnah personally it is learnt.

ABDUL MAJID'S RESIGNATION

The report that Sheikh Abdulmajid has withdrawn his resignation of the General Secretaryship of the Sind Provincial League is denied in League circles.—A. P.

HINDU PARTY CONSIDERS LEAGUERS' REPLY

The Hindu Independent Party met again this evening and considered the reply brought by their representative Seth Partabrai to the points laid by the Party before Sir G. H. Hidayatullah, which the League Party had earlier refused to concede.

After two hours' discussion of the situation the Party adjourned until to-morrow evening.

It is learnt that some members of the party held the view that in view of Mr. Jinnah's statement no hasty decision should be taken.

At the conclusion of the meeting Seth Partabrai said his discussion with Sir G. H. Hidayatullah had not yet concluded.

Latest League Party's Offer To Sind Hindus

The Muslim League Assembly Party this evening reconsidered the situation in the light of considerations placed before them by Seth Partabrai after the Hindu Party meeting and decided to request Sir G. H. Hidayatullah to inform the Hindus that they must join the coalition without insisting on conditions and must accept the social programme setforth in Khan Bahadur Khuhro's statement on Monday. The Muslim League Party, on their part, assured the Hindus of their best co-operation

Bomb In Gestapo Office Kills Several Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Several Germans have been killed by a bomb explosion in the Gestapo headquarters at Charlesoi in Belgium according to reports reaching Belgian circles in London. Curfew has been imposed on the district following the incident. Many people detained by German patrols in the streets after 2,100 have been punished.—Reuter.

Italian Planes Over "Gib"

But Bombs Fall On Spanish Territory: Br. Submarine Sinks Five Axis Ships

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 21.
A few Italian planes flew over Gibraltar last night but their bombs fell on Spanish territory causing casualties and damage. No bombs fell on Gibraltar. An alert was sounded at 19.55. The raiders which flew at a considerable height in brilliant moonlight were driven off in north-easterly direction.

BR. SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

LONDON: It is officially announced that three small enemy supply ships and a large enemy supply ship have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean.

TOBRUK BOMBED AGAIN.

CAIRO: To-day's Middle East joint war communique states: Our patrols were active during the night of October 19/20.

Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked shipping and harbour installations at Tobruk causing explosions among ships on the night of October 19/20.

"Our light bombers and naval aircraft bombed dispersed aircraft on landing grounds at Sidi Haneisn and Daba where fires were caused. During the same night our torpedo carrying aircraft and bombers attacked enemy shipping near Lampedusa. Torpedoes hit a tanker and a merchant vessel and a heavy calibre bomb exploded on another vessel.

"AXIS PLANES SHOT DOWN."

Air activity over Western Desert yesterday was on large scale. The operations were principally directed against enemy forward landing grounds where fires were started and aircraft destroyed. The enemy were forced on the defensive and in air battles with our escorting fighters eleven enemy aircraft were shot down. Our longrange fighters attacked the coastal road and destroyed transport.

Enemy air attacks on Malta were on a reduced scale. Only fighter bombers and fighters were employed in a series of abortive raids.

From these and other operations twelve of our aircraft failed to return but at least two pilots are

MADRAS STILL IN DARK

Calcutta Mail Mystery

MADRAS, Oct. 21.
The Calcutta Mail leaving Madras this afternoon is likely to be diverted via the Raipur route, says a Railway Notification.

After the Calcutta Mail of the 16th instant which arrived here on the night of the 18th through diverted route no mail train from Calcutta has so far arrived in Madras and no information has been received by the railway authorities here as to the probable time of their arrival.

Duplicate trains are being run from Waltair to Madras since Saturday last.—A. P.

Calcutta Mail Arrives 11 Hours Late

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
The Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) which left on the 19th instant and was due at the Victoria Terminus at 9 a.m. arrived at 8 p.m. today.

WHO SUGGESTED HESS' TRIAL?

Eden Denies Press Report

LONDON, Oct. 21.
The Russian Government has not suggested to Britain that the Nazi leader Rudolph Hess should be brought to trial immediately, the Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden told the Commons to-day.

He was answering a question by the newspaper columnist M. P. Mr. Tom Driberg who asked if the Government would comply with the Russian suggestion that Hess should be tried immediately.—Reuter.

Linlithgow At Quetta

QUETTA, Oct. 21
His Excellency, Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, arrived here to-day by air. He was received at the aerodrome by Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, A. G. G. Baluchistan, and G. O. C. Baluchistan District from where they drove to the residency. His arrival was private.—A. P.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a decent Bridegroom of this province, of any caste for a wealthy young film-star, who will provide for his further studies or business. Apply with 9½ As. stamps (else no reply) to Manager, "Comrade", Vepery, Madras. Correspondence from the members of His Majesty's forces will not be entertained. (76)

Wanted Bengali Match for handsome educated Basu Kayestha girl. Res. Upper India. Apply Box No. 2117, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Suitable match for a non-Graduate cultured handsome Jain girl of 20, invites the correspondence only from a Gujerati young Vanik, well established in Bombay. Box No. 77, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted atonce one technical expert in paper mill having full experience of Machinery and Manufacturing Line. Apply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Accountants and Cashiers. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and salary to Box No. 83 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:— Few Competent Hands, well experienced in salesmanship of Motor Parts & Accessories, for a large Benares Concern. Those knowing accounts, correspondence, and typewriting will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, past experience, and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 47, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—150 Candidates, desirous of services as Station Masters, Signallers and Clerks, etc. Free training, lodging, Guarantee for Employment, Prize Rs. 80/- and Rail fare terms Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. (16979)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Military Studies. The best Correspondence Course in India. Apply G. M. Jadhav, Shivaji Road, Baroda. (22)

Get American Universities degrees diploma Medical, Engineering, Law B. A M. A., etc. Fee nominal Bazmeatibba Regd. Delhi. 37

Drawing (Object; Scale) November examinations begin everywhere. Entry closes: 1st November. Details: India Drawing Society, Sohangunj, Delhi. (16965A)

174. BOOKS

Shorthand Teacher—Rs. 1/8. Com.plete book to learn shorthand without Teacher. Newspapers recommended. City Booksellers, Sohangunj, Delhi. (16966B)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell Sudh Khadi, Shirtings, Suitings, etc., on Pay Rs. 100/- Allowance Rs. 25/- p.m. Apply for full particulars: Insola Sudh Khadi Bhandar, Nakadar Distt., Jullundur. (74)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Valuable property at Kurla for sale. Apply Messrs. Smetham Eyrne & Lambert, Solicitors, 51, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, Bombay. (39)

Wanted Property, worth Rs. about fifty thousand in Bombay or suburbs in Hindu Locality. Write with details. Only owners should write. Box No. 78, "Bombay Chronicle."

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted purchasers of Tower Brand Washing Soaps. Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay, 10. (67)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

COAL.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 4,200 tons of coal to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the period of one year from 1st January, 1943 to 31st December, 1943. The prescribed form of tender conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy.

2 Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, no later than 12 noon (S.T.) on 23rd November 1942.

G. W. McELHINNY,
Commissioner of Excise
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 19-10-1942.

2111.

WANTED

A MEDICAL OFFICER of Health (First Class) for the Kurla Municipal Borough on a salary of Rs. 200-40/3-440 with E. B. at 240 and 320.

Those possessing any of the following qualifications only should apply.

(a) Medical degree registrable by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom and

(b) Diploma in Public Health of a British University or the Degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the Bombay University or Diploma in Public Health of the Calcutta University.

Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience, native place and place of residence together with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 31st October, 1942.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner, N. D.

(Sd.)
PRESIDENT,
Kurla Municipal Borough.
Mun. Office,
Kurla, 9th Oct. 1942.

2034.

SCHEDULE A

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
(Rule 8).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub section (1) clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I FAKIR MAHMOD HUSSEIN propose erecting a CINEMA THEATRE at Scheme 47, Tulsi Rampada Estate, Plot Nos. 3, 4 & 5, Arthur Road, on the ground belonging to The Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 1897 sq. yds. and assessed under Municipal Nil. Ward G, Street, Arthur Road, and registered under Collector's New Survey No. Sch. 47, Tulsipada Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any objections to the erection of the said CINEMA THEATRE should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 5th day of November, 1942, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 22-10-1942.
S. B. NADOWDWALLA & CO.,
Architects & Engineers,
19, Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay.

2107.

OFFICE OF THE D.G.I.M.S.

TENDER NOTICE.

D.G.I.M.S. invites tenders for the stores detailed below required at

Tender No. 187 B

FERROUS SULPHATE (Crude Copperas) in 56" wooden cases lined with Kraft paper.
Quantity 2,67,000. lbs.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs 2/- per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the D.G.I.M.S. (New Delhi) or the Deputy Assistant Director General, (Medical Stores), Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantt, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, '42 at 4 P.M.

Samples against this tender are required to be submitted by 10-11-42.

(2095)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates for some temporary posts of clerks in the Excise Department in Bombay on Rs. 50-5|2-90. Preference will be given to those who know shorthand and typewriting. Apply before 21st October, 1942, with copies of testimonials to the Commissioner of Excise, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

G. W. McELHINNY,
Commissioner of Excise
Bombay, 20th October, 1942.

(2118)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE

HOURS OF BUSINESS AT GOODS SHEDS AND COLLIERY AND OTHER SIDINGS.

On and from 1st November, 1942, for charging demurrage "day light" hours will be reckoned from 8 to 19 O'clock instead of 7 to 18 O'clock.

2124.

NOTICE.

ALL TENANTS and other persons are hereby informed that the Power of Attorney granted by us to Manilal Dwarkadas has been CANCELLED from this day. He has therefore no authority to collect rents on our behalf or act upon it.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1942.

(Mrs.) AWABAI R. MISTRY,
" GOOLBAI H. DOCTOR,
" MANECKBAI J. BATLIWALLA,
" BANOOBAI R. BILLIMORIA.

2122.

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Purchase Branch, Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:—

Tender No. MP/8K/5165
for files of sorts and sizes.

Price of tender forms etc. is Rs. 4/- per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Controller of Supplies, Purchase Branch, Bombay quoting tender number, and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 5/11/42.

2123.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

AT THE MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held to-day, the Directors have decided to recommend payment of Dividend as under for the year ended the 30th June, 1942:—

A Dividend of Rs. 15|- per Preference Share for the year, less Income-tax.

A Dividend of Rs. 15|- per Ordinary Share at the rate of 6% for the year, free of Income-tax.

For The Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
For the Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Managing Agents.

Scindia House, Dougall Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 21st October, 1942.

(2125)

NOTICE

PETROL COUPONS for the quarter ending 31st January, 1943, for vehicles in the North Deccan Region will be issued from 26th October, 1942, to 31st October, 1942, (inclusive) at the following centres:—

NASIK—Regional Transport Office, Nasik.
AHMEDNAGAR.—M. V. Inspector's Office.
DHULIA.—Mamlatdar's Office.
JALGAON.—Civic Guards' Office, City Police Station.
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. G. B. Jones' quarters, (M. V. Inspector).
DEOLALI.—Declali Police Station.

TIME OF ISSUE

NASIK.—10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. on Saturday.
AHMEDNAGAR, DHULIA & JALGAON.—12.00 noon to 4.00 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 12.00 noon to 2.30 p.m. on Saturday.
BHUSAWAL.—12.00 noon to 3.00 p.m. on 2nd November 1942, only.
DEOLALI.—5.00 to 7.00 p.m. on 28th and 30th November, 1942, only.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MILITARY OFFICERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.
AHMEDNAGAR.—5.00 to 7.00 p.m. on 28th and 30th November, 1942, only at M. V. Inspector's Office.

Owners of private Cars and Cycles must produce Registration certificates and those of transport vehicles, registration certificates, certificates of fitness, permits and log-books with applications for coupons.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Area Rationing Authority, Nasik,
Regional Transport Office.
Nasik, 16th October, 1942.

2094.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap brass Boring quality No. 1, available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2/- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date THURSDAY, the 12th November, 1942, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

2030.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 338 of 1940.

BACHUBAI MANJREKAR & anr. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
RAGHUNATH GHANSHYAM MANJREKAR ..... Defendant.

To
RAGHUNATH GHANSHYAM MANJREKAR,

The Defendant abovenamed

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Decree, dated 8th July, 1941, the Plaintiff's Bill of Costs will be taxed between party and party on the 23rd November, 1942, at 12 Noon by Mr. N. A. Vesuvala, Assistant Taxing Master at his Office at 3rd floor in the High Court premises when you should attend for the purpose.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1942.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(2120)

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 343 of 1940.

NIRMALABAI MANJREKAR .. Plaintiff.
vs.
RAGHUNATH GHANSHYAM MANJREKAR .. Defendant.

To
RAGHUNATH GHANSHYAM MANJREKAR,

The Defendant abovenamed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Decree, dated 8th July, 1941, the Plaintiff's Bill of Costs will be taxed between party and party on the 23rd November, 1942, at 12 Noon by Mr. N. A. Vesuvala, Assistant Taxing Master at his Office at 3rd floor in the High Court premises when you should attend for the purpose.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1942.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(2119)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

Petition No. 434 of 1942.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMADOR VIEGAS, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, a Pensioner of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway, residing at the time of his death at Mahim ..... Deceased

(1). JOSEPH A. DIAS and (2). WILLIAM CHAMBERS, both of Bombay Christian Inhabitants two of the executors named in the Will of the deceased reserving the right of the other Executor Francis C. H. Rodrigues to come in and apply for Probate. The first carrying on business as an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court at 41, Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay and the second residing at South Avenue, Khar in the Bombay Suburban District. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Forty-two and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. G. MAHADEVIA,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master

K. K. DASTUR,

The 20th day of October, 1942.
JOSEPH A. DIAS, Esq.,
Petitioners' Attorney.

2110.

Auction Sales

THE SALE OF SECOND HAND HARDWARE at 2-30 P.M. (New S.T.) and Furniture at 3 P.M. (New S.T.) will take place TODAY at the room of the Auctioneers, 123 Medows Street, as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

M. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
132, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, PEARLS AND RUBY JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Plff and on account and risk of the Defts. and others in Bombay High Court, Suit No. 342, Messrs M Mody & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction sale.

TOMORROW FRIDAY, THE 23RD INST. AT 10-30 A.M. (NEW S.T.) AT DADAR LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, NEAR KOHINOOR CINEMA, DR. DADARKAR'S BDG. SHOW ROOM.

Diamond and Emerald necklace set, Diamond Kadas, Diamond Sali, Diamond and Emerald Rose ring, Diamond and Emerald Sari Pin, Earrings, Diamond Pendant, Pearl Mala, Ravifulls, Kadas, Bangles, etc., etc.

On view from 12 to 6 P.M. on the spot.

M. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Held Over 3rd Week

NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

CIRCO'S Happy Hit

घुमाला

Starring:
MAYA BANERJI,
NEELA,
PRATIMA,
JEEVAN.

For LADIES
TOMORROW AT 1 p.m.
3rd ZENANA SHOW

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY.

BETTY GRABLE
Song of the Islands
All in Technicolor

TO-MORROW
"TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"
All in Technicolor with
JOHN PAYNE
MAUREEN O'HARA

UNITY!
—IS THE THING REQUIRED AT PRESENT TO SOLVE THE NATIONAL PROBLEM!
UNITY Productions' Mammoth Movie— Marvel!
BHAKTA KABIR
(SAHIB-KABIR)
Director: R. SHARMA
Starring:
MEHTAB, MAZHAR, BHARAT-BHUSHAN, etc.
Next Change at
MINERVA
(A Bharat Pictures' Release).

LOVE ASSUMES A NEW SIGNIFICANCE 2ND WEEK
ACHARYA ART'S Unique Creation!
ULJHAN
Producer-Director:
SJT. N. R. ACHARYA
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
ROXY
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

PICKING BANDS
Beltings Buffers etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents T. E INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9 Ash Lane. Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 33609.

12 Days and 42 Shows
and every Show
HOUSE FULL!
M. P. PRODUCTIONS JAWAB DIRECTION: P. C. BARUA
Kanan, Jamuna, Barua
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

The ZENANA SIRKAR
will be pleased to entertain the FEMALE FILM-FANS of Bombay at 2 p.m. TODAY at the
1st ZENANA SHOW
OF
MINERVA'S Laugh-Hit
ULTI GANGA
Direction: K. DHAIBER.
Male Cast:—
PRAMILLA, BRIJ RANI, GULAB.
Female Cast:—
SADIQALI, P. BANERJI, ABU BAKAR.
4TH WEEK
MINERVA
DAILY 3 SHOWS
4-30, 7 & 9-30 p.m.

Showmanship at Its Sparkling Best!
BOMBAY TALKIES'
BASANT
Screen Play & Direction by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
DAILY:
3-30, 6-30 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
RANJIT'S
Successful Social
CHANDNI
Starring:
KHURSHID AND ISHWARLAL
Director:
JAYANT DESAI

3 THIRD WEEK
of Fun And Delight!
Royal—Release No. 17
Starring:
LALITA PAWAR, JEEVAN, NANDREKAR, LEELA, PAWAR, MARUTI PEHELWAN, YAKUB
Laugh--Riot for 155 Minutes.
SUPER
Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Matinee 1-30 p.m. on Fri., Sat., Sunday.

HOW GOVT. STORES PROVIDE FOODSTUFFS TO PUBLIC

Pressmen Taken To Stores To Get First-Hand Knowledge

Several important steps are being taken by the Government to relieve the citizens of Bombay of anxiety arising out of the shortage of foodstuffs. It has been ascertained that the Director of Civil Supplies has now decided to pursue a policy of opening big retail stores instead of the small grain shops that have hitherto been opened in different localities. Sixteen such stores have already been opened in different localities, particularly in the north of Bombay. In course of time more and more such stores will be opened, and the already existing grain-shops will be closed down.

Khan Bahadur Ardeshir S. Dalal, Assistant Director, Civil Supplies, Bombay, took several press representatives to a tour of some of these newly-opened stores in the city on Wednesday morning. The Khan Bahadur explained to the press the working of these stores, in the course of which he pointed out that every store could meet with thrice as much demand as the ordinary grain shop, with the result that the people were spared the hardship and wearisome monotony of waiting in queues, sometimes for hours together. The delivery arrangement also, in some of the stores seemed to be excellent. Only such shops were taken up which had at least three entrances. A part of the shop was used as a godown for storing up foodstuffs, so that there might be no shortage at any particular time. The Khan Bahadur told the press that at present there were 89 grain shops in the city, in addition to the 16 newly-opened and that the total daily sale from them all stood at about Rs. 50,000.

In course of the tour the large Government godown at DeLisle Road was also visited. The Khan Bahadur stated in this connection that there were about 36 Government godowns in the city where wholesale stock coming from up-country was kept.

High Court

SUIT AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB AND OTHERS SETTLED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell)
The Advocate-General of Bombay Plaintiff.
Versus.
H. H. Sirdar Syedna Taher Saiffudin Saheb and Others ..... Defendants.

This was a suit for an order that such of the defendants as may be held liable do pay the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs with interest at 6 per cent to the trust estate and for the framing of a scheme by the Court for administration of the said trust fund which was alleged to have been handed over to the first defendant under a Deed of Wakf dated 3rd April 1926 by one Sakinaboo the widow of one Salehbhoy Tyabji.

Pursuant to certain negotiations, a Consent Decree was passed by his Lordship on Wednesday.

CONSENT DECREE.

The second defendant Dawoodkhan Salehbhoy Tyabji having paid to the plaintiff Rs. 2 lakhs and costs and the defendants not claiming to be trustees of the Fund, his Lordship by consent of parties made no order in the suit against the defendants. The first defendant guaranteed to the Advocate-General that for a period of ten years from the date of the decree he will, until immovable property be purchased from the Trust Funds and its income made available for the Tyebi Madressa at Surat, provide funds for the maintenance of the said Madressa on its present scale of expenditure subject to a minimum of Rs. 900 per month and thereafter will make up the deficit if the net income at 3 1/2 per cent falls short of Rs. 1,200 per month. The plaintiff was to frame a scheme for the administration of the Trust and submit it to the Judge in Chambers for sanction along with the names of proposed trustees.

The Advocate-General, Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first defendant, the Mullaji Saheb.

Mr. K. A. Somjee and Mr. M. M. Desai instructed by Messrs Ambubhai and Diwanji appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. M. V. Desai and Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant.

7 DAYS
hence Romance of 2,000 years ago flashes on the screen in
ATRE'S
Greatest Musical Romance
VASANTSENA
with VANMALA G. JAGIRDAR & SHAHU MODAK.
Director: G. JAGIRDAR
Very Shortly Coming
Simultaneously at
EXCELSIOR NOVELTY
B. W.

NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ROTI
AT
SWASTIK
Daily: 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Book Now Phone 41561
ALSO SHOWING
"SIR SAYYED"
with SHAIKH MUKHTAR
Directed by K. A. ABBAS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Crack Italian Regiment Mutinies

Was Asked To Go To Russian Front

ITALIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 21.
When told that it was to be sent to the Russian front the crack Italian Regiment of Alpini mutinied at Gorizia in Northern Italy, according to news received here.

The ring leaders were shot by Fascist Militia, and troops, after setting fire to the camp and demolishing furniture, were disarmed in their barracks. The regiment was then forcibly embarked without arms.

German troops now occupy all important railway junctions in Northern Italy and Gestapo headquarters have been established at Trieste, Pola, Fiume, Verona, and Milan.

Gestapo also controls censorship.—Reuter.

Moonje To Head Hindu Sabha Mission To U. S.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

The "United Press" reliably learns that Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Baburao Kaparde, a former Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar, Mr. S R. Date, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Sabha and Editor of the "Kal", Poona, and Mr. M. N. Ghatat Working President of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Hindu Sabha, will constitute the personnel of the deputation which will shortly proceed to America with a view to acquainting the American public with the ideology, policy and programme of the Hindu Mahasabha and represent Hindu cause there.

The 'United Press' further learns that several leading Hindu sabhaites from Bengal, the Punjab, United Provinces are also proceeding to England and China to represent the Hindu cause there. —United Press.

GUARANTEE FREEDOM AT END OF 5 YEARS

U. S. Magazine "Liberty's" Suggestion To British In India

NEW YORK, October 21.

The suggestion that the British Parliament should pass a law immediately providing for full and complete independence for India with effect from say on January 1, 1948 is made by publisher Paul Hunter in the American magazine "Liberty" today.

Asserting that this seems to be a simple and easy solution of the difficulty, provided both sides are sincere in their protestations, Mr. Hunter writes: "By that time the war should be won. India will have had five years to prepare for independence.

British interests in India will have had five years to withdraw. This was the procedure the United States followed in the Philippines."—Reuter.

Mary Pickford To Undergo Operation

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 21.

Mary Pickford has been taken to hospital for an operation today.—Reuter.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 21.

The Chilean Cabinet has resigned to give President Rios, a free hand in dealing with the left wing demand for the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Foreign Minister, Senor Barros Jarpa.

The demand followed a recent speech of the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, in which he said that Chile still permitted its territory to be used by Axis agents as a base for hostile activities against Chile's neighbour.—Reuter.

U. S. SENATE PASSES SUPPLEMENTAL MONEY BILL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The Senate passed a supplemental money bill, appropriating 6,341 million dollars, of which 5,599 million was earmarked for the Navy, and returned the bill to the House for concurrence in amendments.—Reuter.

Ordinary milk in India is unsafe for infants. Its use often results in dysentery, summer diarrhoea, or typhoid.

Feed, nourish, and protect your baby with Sunshine GLAXO. Its purity is a scientific achievement; its quality never varies, and with its added vitamin D & iron, Glaxo closely resembles breast milk.

TO ASSURE YOUR BABY'S SAFETY

SUNSHINE Glaxo

At all good stores.
THE PROPRIETORS HAVE NOT INCREASED THE PRICE.

GL

BOVRIL makes much more of your meals

Bovril for Health and Vitality

Dear to the heart of EVERY WOMAN!

For centuries Sandalwood Paste has been recognised as a beneficial unguent and aid to beauty. B.C.P.W. Golden Sandalwood Soap, made with pure white Sandalwood, has fully sustained this reputation. Women prefer this soap for its rich lather, wistful fragrance and a glorious after-bath feeling.

Golden SANDALWOOD EXQUISITE TOILET SOAP

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Non-Stop Battle For Stalingrad

Fierce Fighting Rages Near Caucasus Glaciers

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.

Russian troops in the factory area of Stalingrad were pressed back in a fierce German drive from two directions at once, but later, regained their positions according to a frontline dispatch to the Soviet News Agency today (Wednesday).

Fighting went on "under the walls of a factory" the dispatch said Forty-eight hours previously, the Germans had started an "offensive" against one factory using nearly two infantry divisions and sixty tanks on a narrow sector "After violent engagements lasting many hours, Soviet troops drove the Germans back and restored the situation completely."

The Moscow radio stated early to-day (Wednesday) that bitter fighting is taking place southeast of Novorossisk, as the Germans try to advance. Soviet troops having cut off all roads leading to the inhabited locality occupied by the Germans have captured a height to the north.

To-day's (Wednesday's) Soviet midday communique states "During the night of October 20, our troops fought the enemy in the areas of Stalingrad and Mozdok. No changes took place on other fronts".

In the Stalingrad area, several enemy attacks were repelled. In the Mozdok area, Soviet troops beat back enemy attacks and improved their positions. South-East of Novorossisk, the Russians repelled six enemy attacks and cleared two heights.

INCESSANT RAIN

There was no sign to-day (Wednesday) of any flagging in the Germans all-out assault on Stalingrad. Despite their heavy reverses of the past few days, the enemy is pouring in reinforcements and maintaining heavy pressure on land. Activity has been hampered by 48 hours of incessant rain, but the tempo of the land battles is as fierce as ever.

"Redstar" said to-day "The enemy fears the onset of autumn. He is in a hurry. There are still some ordinary people in Stalingrad. They are not trembling for their safety or making preparations to go. How long will it be before the Germans are driven out?" they ask. Pravda Front Line Correspondent said in a dispatch to-day (Wednesday) "Part of the houses in the southern outskirts of the city are destroyed and others evacuated, but some are still inhabited with children playing, while their mothers dig potatoes". "The Stalingrad electric power station", the Pravda Correspondent added "Is honeycombed with shell and bomb holes, but is still supplying the region of the town in Soviet hands with electricity. There, the inhabitants still sleep in their own beds, cook and hang out their washing in courtyards and read Stalingradskaya Pravda (the city's own newspaper). An artillery duel is going on with Soviet shells bursting on a group of small houses where the Germans are entrenched and German shells are falling on the right bank of the Volga or in the water."

Battle Round Wells

Fighting is now going on in the Steppe country south of Stalingrad, as the Germans try to drive through to the lower reaches of Volga somewhere between Stalingrad and Astrakhan. Battles are developing mainly around important tactical points which here are not road junctions but wells. In this barren and desertlike country beating the enemy back from wells often forces him to retreat ten miles. In the Mozdok sector of the Caucasus, the Russians have beaten off German attacks and in some sectors, have improved their positions. One Soviet unit has gained several miles after beating off violent German attacks. Some of the fighting is going on in the high regions next to glaciers.

Offensive May Be Wound Up For Winter?

On to-day's news it looks as though the offensive of the spring needs winding up again before the assault can be resumed on a dangerous scale.

Berlin Complains Of Weather

BERLIN:—A German Communique issued on Wednesday said: "Continued bad weather hampered operations in the Western Caucasus yesterday. Fighting continues in Stalingrad. The Russians resumed their relief attack from the north between the Volga and the Don."

DUTCH GOVT. RECOGNISES SOVIET RUSSIA

LONDON: As a result of the talks held recently between the Dutch (in Exile) and Soviet Government representatives in London, the Dutch Government will recognise Soviet Government. An exchange of diplomatic representatives will follow soon.

The Dutch Government is the only one of the United Nations which has not recognised the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government as an Allied Nation had drawn the attention of the British and U.S. Government to this anomaly.—India Press Service.

JACK DEMPSEY

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight world champion will re-enter the ring on November 5th at Montreal but not to fight. He will officiate at the Al Lust Dave Castilloux Canadian welterweight title bout.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Aswin Shud 13, 1998
Muslim: Savval 11, 1361
Parsi: Ardibehest 13, 1312
Sunrise: 7-36 a.m. Sunset 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 10-10, 23-18 Lowtide 4-32, 16-58

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CITYLIGHT—"Shadi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4, 7 and 10
BROADWAY—"Nirdosh" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandni" 4, 7 and 10
CAPITOL—"Bali of Fire" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
METRO—"H M Pulham, Esq.," 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Dangerous Moonlight" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Vanmala" 4, 7 and 10 p. m.
REGAL—"Song of the Islands" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
AURORA—"That Night in Rio" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Apna Ghar" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
APOLLO—"Pukar" 4-30 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Thief of Bagdad" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Naya Sansar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
PARADISE—"The Black Cat" 4-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Society" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Swami" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Uiti Ganga" 4-30, 7 and 9-30
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Zaver" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m. (B.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: A Public Study Class on the subject of "Transmigration" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at Putla House, Bhaudaji Road, Matunga.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES: A meeting of the General Body of this Association will be held at Industrial Assurance Bldg. opp. Churchgate Station to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m.

DAS CUP SEMI-FINAL: The Second Semi-Final in the Das Cup Football Tournament will be played between H. V. M. Sports (Holders) and B. B. and C. I. Railway at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MUNICIPAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE: The All-India Municipal Workers' Conference will be held at Poona, Ahilya Ashram on Saturday and Sunday (24th and 25th instant) under the presidentship of Sardar Gopal Singh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

LINGAYAT DASERA SUMMELAN IN BOMBAY CITY: On Sunday the 18th October 1942, many prominent Lingayats of Bombay gathered in their own newly built Basava-Sadan at Navaroji Street Girgaon on the occasion of Dasera celebrations. Many spoke for unity and love and the mammoth meeting dispersed after exchange of Gold and Greetings, intending to take up immediately, some constructive work among the Lingayats of Bombay City.

"FIRE AT BYCULLA GOODS YARD."

We have received the following from Shaparia Iron and Steel Works Ltd:—

Under the above heading in your issue of yesterday's date you have reported a fire which took place in the Byculla Goods Yard, and we write to inform you that the shed which belonged to us contained only —at the time of fire—, certain property consisting of furniture, timber, planks and three Boats which were burnt.

There were no stocks of varnish, paints or similar material as mentioned in your report stored in the structure at the time, and in order to avoid any wrong impression, we shall be glad if you will kindly make the necessary correction in your next issue.

DASERA SAMMELAN BAN: The Dasera Sammelan of the Hindus was held on Sunday in the hall of the Y.M.H.A. under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association and the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal when Dr. K. S. Mhaskar presided.

It passed a resolution to the effect that the Mandal had learnt with regret the decision of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, about his disallowing the holding of the Sammelan at the Gowalia Tank Maidan or even in the open ground of the premises of Y.M.H.A., that the religious feelings of the Hindus had been greatly injured by such intervention and restriction put on their religious rights, and requested the authorities concerned to re-consider their policy in this regard and abstain from putting discriminatory restrictions on the religious rights of the Hindus in future.

GOREGAOKER SCHOOL: At Goregaon Sir Sitaram S. Patkar performed the opening ceremony of "Ananta Bhikoba Goregaoker English School" on Sunday. Mr. P. P. Mhatre, the President of Shikshan Mandal, said that residents of Goregaon were for a long time feeling the need of an English School. Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Kt. Khot of Goregaon, donated to the Mandal a piece of land for school building. Mr. C. A. Goregaoker, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, donated a sum of Rs. 5,601 out of which the school building was constructed. The School was therefore named after his father late Ananta Bhikoba Goregaoker. Declaring the school building open, Sir Sitaram observed that it was in fitness of things that Goregaon should have an English School for it was a progressing village. He congratulated Mr. C. A. Goregaoker for his donation and hoped that in course of time a college will also be established at Goregaon.

WASTE LANDS BILL

The Bombay Government Gazette has published the draft of the Waste Lands (Claims) (Bombay Repeal) Bill for the information of those likely to be affected. The draft bill will be taken into consideration by the Government on or after 1st January 1943.

This Act may be called the Waste Lands (Claims) (Bombay Repeal) Act, 1943. The Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863, hereinafter referred to as the said Act is hereby repealed.

It has been found according to Government's statement that the provisions of the Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863, have not been resorted to in disposing of waste lands in the Province of Bombay except in parts of a few districts. This is due to the fact that the provisions of Section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, are found to be adequate for the purpose of protecting the rights of Government and other parties in dealing with claims to such lands. The Act is, for all practical purposes, a dead letter in this province. Government therefore proposes to repeal it in its application to the Province of Bombay.

NEW ADVOCATES

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on the 18th and 19th September, 1942:—

Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 43 44 45 47 48 49 50 51 53 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 and 67 Total: 61.

Note 1—The Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Golden Jubilee Prize has been awarded to Candidate No. 49, who stood first at the Examination.

Note 2—The results of Candidates Nos. 6 and 41 are reserved till the decision of the Bar Council.

"Orient" Puja Number

"The Orient" illustrated weekly of Calcutta has, as usual, brought out a sumptuous Puja Number which keeps up its past reputation. Attractively printed and got-up, it offers excellent reading matter on diverse topics. There are numerous illustrations including a three-colour art place. The price is only As. 8.

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, October 22.

DELHI I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 5-10 S. N. Ratanjankar. 5-30 Roshanara Begam. 5-37 Zinda Hasan. 5-50 Feroza Begam. 6 Nabi Bakhsh. 6-5 Shamshad Begam 6-45 S. N. Ratanjankar. 7 Dabi Hui Ag. 2, 7-15 Shamshad Begam. 7-25 Zinda Hasan. 7-30 Future of Parliament. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Jawani Diwani. 8-40 Sitar recital. 8-45 Feroza Begam. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Shamshad Begam. 9-55 Zinda Hasan. 10 S. N. Ratanjankar. 10-30 Shamshad Begam.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Sitar Solo. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Ratnamala Kaushik. 8-40 Air Bhajan Mandali. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 9-35 Ghazals from Grooves. 9-45 S. N. Chapekar. 12-30 p.m. Four Bhajans. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Light selection. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 S. B. Deshpande. 5-20 A. I. Mevawala. 5-30 Dhiru Dani. 5-40 Lalita Nayampally. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 S. B. Deshpande. 7 Light and bright. 7-15 Gujarati Sketches. 7-30 Lalita Nayampally. 7-40 A. I. Mevawalla. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-30 Books and authors. 8-45 Dot and dash. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Musical interlude. 10 Sergei Rachmaninoff and Fritz Kreisler.

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Abhangs. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

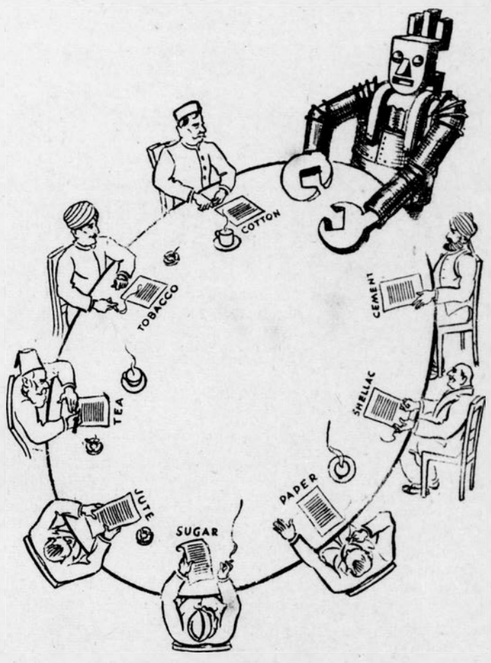
7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Ratnamala Kaushik. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9-15 Air Bhajan Mandali. 9-25 Ratnamala Kaushik. 9-45 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-5 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar.

INCREASED STIPENDS FOR TECHNICAL TRAINEES

Increased stipends are being given to trainees under the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India.

In Bombay City and suburbs the allowance has been raised to Rs. 35 a month for matriculates and Rs. 26 a month for non-matriculates. Outside the city and suburbs the rate of allowance is Rs. 29 a month for matriculates and Rs. 24 a month for non-matriculates. In Poona and Ahmedabad, however, the allowance is Rs. 30 a month for matriculates and Rs. 25 for non-matriculate.

Additional details may be obtained from the National Service Labour Tribunal, Hasan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.



STEEL REPRESENTATIVE:

Gentlemen, I have agreed to take the Chair this morning because I realise, and you all realise, I represent the one basic essential, without which none of your industries could function.

Please accept my thanks for the vote of confidence you have just passed in Steel and all its uses.

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- YOU WILL RELEASE AN OFFICER OR BRITISH OTHER RANK FOR COMBATANT DUTY.
- YOU WILL BE DOING THE TYPE OF WAR WORK FOR WHICH A WOMAN IS BETTER FITTED THAN A MAN.

Women volunteers are urgently required to join the W.A.C. (I) for General Service Duty in the following capacities:

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2. Typists (*i.e.* General Duty Clerks)
3. Untrained Clerks

Now is the time to do your bit for the United Nations. Donot hesitate. Apply now and the Army will find the job best suited for you.

AGE

Between 17 and 50 years

TERMS OF SERVICE

Posts available are for GENERAL SERVICE in DELHI, but there is a liability to transfer anywhere in India. Candidates must be prepared to live in Government provided accommodation.

RATES OF PAY

(i) Commissioned Officers—Rs. 140 to Rs. 300 p.m.
(ii) Warrant Officers — Rs. 130 to Rs. 140 p.m.
(iii) N. C. Os and Auxiliaries:
  (a) Trade-tested—Rs. 90 to Rs. 140 p.m.
  (b) Non-Trade-tested — Rs. 65 to Rs. 120 p.m.
(iv) Stenographers—Rs. 120 p.m.
(v) General Duty Clerks—Rs. 100 p.m.
(vi) Untrained Clerks—Rs. 65 p.m.

Rs. 30 p.m. deducted for accommodation and food provided by Government irrespective of pay except that no W. A. C. (I) can earn less than Rs. 50, therefore, Untrained Clerks are required to pay Rs. 15 only for board and lodging.

UNIFORM

As per regulation. Indian personnel can wear Saris, if preferred.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCE

(a) Officers—Rs. 200 (plus Rs. 40 for winter uniform) plus Rs. 60 per annum for replacement, after uniform has been complete and in use for 12 months.
(b) Auxiliaries—Rs. 140 (plus Rs. 40 for winter uniform) plus Rs. 60 per annum for replacement, after uniform has been complete and in use for 12 months, plus Rs 6 per month for cleaning and repair.

LEAVE

31 days a year if the exigencies of service permit. In addition a maximum of 31 days leave may be granted in the event of husband returning to India from Overseas.

In the case of Officers half fare vouchers admissible from place of duty to place of leave. In the case of Auxiliaries free conveyance on war leave annually from place of duty to place of leave. Half fare vouchers at any other time.

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Platoon Commander,
General Headquarters Platoon
7, Jantarmantar Road,
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The Bombay Chronicle

WORSE THAN FUTILE

The debate on the India and Burma Bill in the Lords would ordinarily have been a brief routine affair. But it appears America is still very critical about Britain's policy in India and more or less sympathetic towards the Congress demands. So it was felt necessary to make some lengthy speeches defending that policy and blackguarding the Congress. More speakers than one referred to American dissatisfaction. The Marquis of Salsbury only hinted at it when he opposed American intervention and added that "if the Americans knew what we had done for India they would realise how greatly British Government's present efforts ought to be supported." The Earl of Huntingdon was more plain-spoken when he said that American opinion was "profoundly disturbed" as "they could not understand Britain fighting a war of freedom while violently repressing the Indian national movement". Even Lord Simon admitted: "Our American friends are critical—it is unfortunate." But his speech and those of other supporters of Government are hardly calculated to satisfy the critical Americans or any persons viewing the Indian problem dispassionately. Their effect on the already acutely discontended millions of Indians cannot but be provocative. As one goes over the shamelessly reiterated untruths and misrepresentations about the Indian situation one realises why so many here have become so madly desperate.

Outrageous Untruths

The Duke of Devonshire, referring to the present campaign, said: "Mr. Gandhi calls this a non-violent campaign." What an outrageous untruth this? Gandhiji was spirited away and jailed even before the campaign was started, and, as a prisoner, he has not been allowed to breathe one word about it to anyone. To insinuate that Gandhiji is not only responsible for the violence that has now become so common but even approves of it as being non-violent is a gross perversion of facts. However, we shall dwell less on the responsibility for the present crisis than on the methods of remedying it. The Under-Secretary of State feels the force of suggestions from numerous sources for a more positive approach to the Indian problem, but poohpoohs such suggestions from "Prelates and politicians" and even from the "Times" and argues that they will only encourage the organisers of disorders in India. So he repeats parrotlike Mr. Amery's formula that the next move must come from India and it must be preceded by proposals acceptable to all the principal elements in India. Till then Government would only wait passively, reserving activity only for the repression of the Congress. This would be at least understandable if the war, for the sake of which a National Government is immediately demanded, affected only India. But it affects Britain at least as much and she cannot afford to face a hostile India in the present position of the war. Secondly, it is hardly ingenuous to demand agreed proposals about a National Government till Britain says unequivocally that she will accept such proposals—a thing which she has never done so far.

Rajaji's Scheme

Mr C. Rajagopalachari, burning as ever with anxiety for an immediate settlement, at least for the duration of the war, sees hope in the Under-Secretary's being sensitive to the opinions of the "Times" and prelates and politicians. And responding to his demand for specific proposals, Rajaji has formulated some in detail about a National Government working like a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature. And he expects these to be acceptable to the Muslim League as well as the Congress. Let us assume that the proposals will be approved by all Indian popular parties. Will they be accepted by Britain? Lord Simon has already answered that question. Rajaji has not yet read his speech. In clear and challenging terms the Lord Chancellor said: "We are bound to take the line that during the war it is impossible to make any fundamental constitutional change." But Rajaji's scheme and any scheme acceptable to the Congress clearly demand a fundamental change not so much in the letter as in the spirit of the present constitution. If, according to Lord Simon, "the essence of the difficulty" is the communal tension and the Muslim claim to have half representation in the Provisional Government Rajaji provides against it by asking Mr. Jinnah to have as many representatives of his own choice as he likes. Even if this is not enough to allay Mr. Jinnah's fear that the Pakistan issue might be prejudiced by the formation of such a Government, Rajaji goes further and suggests that "it is possible and open to the Government to leave that issue unprejudiced in the clearest terms possible." We share Rajaji's optimism that the scheme he suggests will be acceptable both to the Congress and the League. If Government's plea that the only difficulty in the way of accepting the united demand of India for transfer of power is the communal one, the proposal should also be acceptable to them unless the deciding factor is not an agreement among Indians or its absence but their own self-regarding desire to retain their hold over this country. Even as regards post-war scheme India's self-determination is, according to Lord Simon, limited. He says: "Devise the best scheme you can and if that scheme satisfies the necessary condition that it is fair to the minorities, we will take it." Britain is to judge who are the minorities who are to be satisfied. And Britain will be the judge as to whether the scheme is fair to the minorities. Britain should realise betimes that this sort of dictation will never be tolerated by India and debates in which it is prominent are worse than futile as they make the discontented people of India more and more desperate and lose all hope of any settlement with her.

India's Defence Expenditure

The question of Defence expenditure involving financial adjustments between the Government of India and the British Government has aroused considerable public interest, specially since the recent visit of the Finance Member to England. Debates in the Central legislature, however, have failed to elicit satisfactory information about this matter and the Finance Member has asked the legislature and the public to await the budget session for further information. There is widespread apprehension that in this, as in several other vital matters, particularly where the British Government have a decisive say, the Indian public will be confronted with a "fait accompli" and attention was pointedly drawn recently to this aspect of the matter by Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers, in a statement to the Press. The principles governing the present agreement about Defence expenditure are not free from ambiguity In the existing constitutional relationship between Britain and India, it is not difficult to visualise how the existing terms will be interpreted and applied. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent a larger allocation of share to India of the cost of measures related to this country even under the existing settlement on the ground that it covers a wider objective which will involve the Indian Exchequer being saddled with fresh liabilities. India is anxious to contribute her full share to the winning of the war but she can do so only as a free country with her accredited representatives having effective control over her finances and her army. We need not stress the obvious fact that India has no control over her defence policy nor a national army nor any say in the foreign policy of the British Commonwealth; she has to bear the burdens and obligations of an imperial defence policy but has no corresponding rights or powers. We are told that, compared to Australia's population, her defence expenditure is far bigger than India's. It is, of course, convenient to ignore the "per capita" income or the national wealth of Australia as compared to India's without which no valid comparison can be made about their relative capacity to bear the burden. Australia's industrial development, even during the period of this war, has been remarkable and has far outstripped anything that even the laboured propaganda of the Supply Department of the Government of India can claim in respect of advance of Indian industries.

The Government of India must make known to the public the position in regard to financial adjustment, especially because there is serious misgiving that the vast and accumulating sterling balances to India's credit in England may be appropriated on the plea of equal sacrifice for war effort. We are not impressed with the argument that these sterling resources may be allowed to be kept in England so as to be useful in the post-war period. While so much is being said about Britain's purchases in India aiding industrial and economic expansion, it is forgotten that the large sterling balances, which are rightfully India's are being utilised at a nominal rate of interest for financing Britain's war efforts in England. India's finances are, therefore, proving invaluable to the British Treasury. The proposal to lock up large finance during the war cannot be acceptable to India because there is no guarantee that it will not be used up either as a war gift as in the last war or as a loan, at a cheap rate of interest, to Britain. Besides, such a proposal would imply a guarantee to British exports of a substantial market in India after the war and would also mean in practice preferential treatment for British goods because these sterling assets could be useful for purchases of British goods thereby depriving India of the choice to make her purchases in the cheapest market. No Indian Government responsible to its people would leave idle such large sterling resources and permit them to be utilised to benefit others; the Dominions of South Africa and Canada have insisted on repatriation of their British investments. The least the Government of India should do is to insist that the sterling resources of India, which are not a gift on the part of Britain but have been earned by India out of her sales of essential goods and commodities needed for Britain's war often at sacrifice, should be utilised for constructive and beneficent purposes in the interests of India and that, too, without delay.

Frankly Speaking

Japanese Inhumanity

The Japanese have announced that captured enemy airmen would be condemned to death 'if they are found guilty of inhuman acts in air attacks on the Japanese Empire or territories under Japanese control'. The horrifying inhumanity of this announcement will shock any decent man. For the Japanese with a long record of air massacres of Nanking and Chungking it is brazen-faced cynicism to accuse others of inhuman acts. But even this cynicism is not surprising. In fact, it has been the mainspring of Japanese policy all these last ten years, when, incidentally, America and particularly Britain were deliberately occupying themselves in the business of appeasing her. This announcement, however, brings out two points, one heartening the other saddening. The brutality in which the Japs are indulging is proof of fear. It is not merely an anti-aircraft precaution, as it were, against Allied raids on Japanese cities. If that were so, Japan would not have taken so many months to react thus to the American raid on her own territory. It is the expression of a feeling that the tide is turning against her. Japan is beginning to fear that she will be ultimately defeated. And as the inevitability of defeat creeps into her consciousness so does her desperation grow. It is the desperation of an animal being driven inexorably to bay. The fact that Japan is now growing afraid is heartening. But —what will she not leave undone before the end? This is only the beginning in a total war which means total and utter disregard of all laws of God and man.

Air War In Africa

Since the last few days Allied air forces have noticeably intensified and increased their activities in the African war zone. They have been operating not only against Axis supply lines on sea and land but also over the battle area, particularly against landing grounds and transport concentrations. This outbreak of aerial activity tempts one to believe the Italians, who have been broadcasting their opinion that General Alexander was making energetic preparations for a large scale counter-offensive, that, indeed, it was imminent. Unfortunately, however, it is not the first time that the Middle East Command has launched significant air operations only to end in nothing after a few days. The present may, therefore, be another of those operations. But it is clear that the situation urgently calls for the immediate opening of an offensive by the Eighth Army.

China And Her Allies

On Tuesday last, Dr. Wen Yuan-Ning, Special Representative in India of the Chinese Ministry of Information, gave an illuminating speech about the situation in China to Bombay journalists. But it also illuminated some unpleasant facts about the alleged help that the United Nations have been rendering to their Ally, the first country to defy that aggression which to-day threatens the whole world. For ten years China has been fighting the enemy which her Allies now find to be not only their own but also the world's enemy. What have they done to assist this Ally? The story of their assistance is really the story of their failure to assist. Dr. Wen related that story. And it was an unpleasant one. China, however, fights on and even now Britain and America can do a lot to help her and, indeed, to help themselves. The first thing that they ought to do is, of course, to re-conquer Burma immediately. It is not only the test of Anglo-American *bona fides* as regards China but the very essence of Allied strategy against the common enemy.

2 Madras Municipalities Superseded

Prominent Karachi Businessmen Arrested

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The Government of Madras have ordered the supersession of two more municipalities, namely the Bezwada and the Virudhunagar Municipalities for a period of six months for passing resolutions "protesting against the action of the Government in arresting Congress leaders and deprecating the so-called repressive policy adopted by the Government "and for supporting activities which are prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war."

The Commissioners of the respective municipalities have been appointed special officers for the period of supersession. —A. P.

BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Mr. Lalji Mahrotra, an ex-Mayor of Karachi and President of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, Seth Haridas Lalji Secretary of the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chambers, and Seth Sukhdev, member of the Karachi Cotton Association and ex-member of the Karachi Port Trust, were arrested this afternoon under Section 129 of the Defence Rules.—A. P.

In Gujarat

KAIRA SATYAGRAHA SAMITIS BANNED

The Government of Bombay have banned the following associations for "promoting a movement prejudicial to the public peace."

KAIRA DISTRICT

Kaira Zilla Samiti or Kaira Zilla Satyagraha Samiti, Nadiad.

Nadiad Taluka Samiti or Nadiad Taluka Satyagraha Samiti, Nadiad.

Borsad Satyagraha Chhavni, Borsad.

Anand Taluka Samiti, Anand.

The following places have been "notified":

(1) Seva Mandir building except the outhouses on the left thereof, Mission Road, Nadiad, used by the Kaira Zilla Samiti or Kaira Zilla Satyagraha Samiti and the Nadiad Taluka Samiti or Nadiad Taluka Satyagraha Samiti.

(2) Borsad Satyagraha Chhavni comprising (1) Vithal Sadan, (2) Vallabh Bhuvan, and (3) Abbas Manzil and situated beyond the Railway Lines in the limits of Vasna village in Borsad Taluka.

(3) The part of the building at Anand on the south of the Police Lines, which is used by the Anand Taluka Samiti.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

Five servants of the superseded Ahmedabad Municipality who were on strike were arrested today under the Defence of India Rules. Six persons have been arrested for taking out a procession. —A. P.

In Maharashtra

ARRESTED FOR FLAG SALUTATION

POONA, Oct. 21.

Messrs. Dada Dharmadhikari, Sidheshwarsastri Dharmadhikari and Seth Sarda, three Congress workers of Ahmednagar, have been arrested for organising a flag salutation and participating in a procession in defiance of the prohibitory orders, says a message from Ahmednagar.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested in Karad for taking out a procession with a tri-colour flag. Another student was taken into custody while distributing objectionable leaflets to people in the city, states a message from Karad.

MAHASABHA LEADER ARRESTED

Mr. U. D. Kulkarni, President of the Karad Hindu Sabha along with another Hindu Sabha worker, is reported to have been taken into custody for attempting to take out a procession, according to news reaching here from Karad.—A. P.

In C. P.

WARDHA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

WARDHA, Oct. 21.

One Congress worker from Sindi village was sentenced to 18 months' R. I. for a prejudicial speech.

Four women who were arrested last week for taking out a procession in defiance of the ban are being detained under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Act.—A. P.

Four persons carrying tri-colour flags were arrested in Old Delhi. —United Press.

In Orissa

Collective Fine On Balasore Villages

CUTTACK, Oct. 21.

A collective fine of Rs. 2,000, from which Muslim inhabitants are exempted, has been imposed on six villages of Balasore district, according to a notification published in an Orissa Government Gazette Extraordinary.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN TAXI

"Wanted" By Police Under Defence Rules

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Bimal Sharma, well-known Congressman, who was wanted by the police for detention under the Defence of India Rules was arrested this morning near the Congress House, while he was going in a taxi. Two others who were with him were also arrested.

Mr. M. B. Vora, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Dhirubhai M. Desai were the two other occupants of the taxi to be arrested.

Mr. V. V. Varaskar, a Congress Socialist was taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules.

AMRITLAL SHETH'S DAUGHTER FINED

A fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months' simple imprisonment was imposed to-day by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court on Miss Kumud Sheth, daughter of Mr. Amritlal Sheth, for carrying a Congress flag and leading a procession on September 17 at Cruickshank Road.

Raid On 'Mauj' Press: Congress Bulletins Found On Road

The Special Branch, C. I. D., arrested two hotel-keepers this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules at Ferguson Road as they were alleged to have been found instigating mill workers in the area to go on strike. One "Bidi" merchant also was arrested in this connection.

A raid was made on the Mauj Printing Press, where, it was suspected books containing prejudicial matter that was published in "Harijan" were printed. But nothing incriminating was found.

At about 2 a.m. to-day a police constable on duty at Vithalbai Patel Road found a bag, which he took to the police station. He found about 7,000 Congress bulletins.

Lawyer Acquitted

Mr. Manthubhai Krishnamukharam Mehta, an old lawyer who was arrested on October 4 on a charge of attempting to form a meeting and shouting slogans at Samuel Street, was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Mr. Mehta told the court that as he had appeared many a time before the court in the capacity of a lawyer he could not say that he did not recognise the authority of the court, but, however, he did not wish to take part in the proceedings.

Remarking that shouts by themselves without any procession or assembly could not be deemed as "prejudicial act" the Magistrate ordered the lawyer to be acquitted.

PICKETERS JAILED.

Gangadas Gokuldas and Chandrakant Laxminarayan, who were arrested for picketing before certain shops in Bhuleshwar and asking the shop-keepers to close their shops on October 3, were found guilty and sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default another one month's R. I.

Shankar Kashaba, who was found guilty of disseminating a prejudicial report by reading out a Congress bulletin, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Chandrakant D. Parikh, a student of the School of Economics, who was arrested on August 9 for leading a procession and shouting slogans near Sandhurst Bridge, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Panvel High School Gutted

KOLABA, Oct. 21.

The building of the Panvel High School of the Konkan Education Society was gutted on October 19 together with its furniture. The loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Federal Court

FOUR PETITIONS DISMISSED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

The Federal Court today dismissed four petitions for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against its judgment.

Two of these petitions were from the Punjab and related to Benami and restitution of mortgages, while the third from Bihar concerned Agricultural Income Tax and the fourth from Madras referred to the Sales Tax.—A. P.

DE GAULLE SOUNDS CALL TO ARMS

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The "Aux Armes"—France's historic call to arms—was sounded to-night by fighting France's leader, General De Gaulle, answering Laval, who had spoken earlier in the evening in a broadcast to the French people.

"French soldiers in the east, Africa and the Pacific; French sailors on every sea, and airmen in every sky; forward. Workers, peasant bourgeois, and priests, who suffer and fight on every inch of motherland; courage.

Resistance groups, whose mission it is to organise and lead French masses in the great battle of national revoluton: we are all marching in step to the same battle, under the same flag, just as one day I promise you, we shall all be merged, comrades in the hosts of victory."

Treason—that is to say Vichy—said General de Gaulle, "is now redoubling its energies to paralyse France." 'Father defeat' very accurately defined the nature of these transactions.

'France must be defended against herself', he said. "France sensed desperation underlying the feverish activity of traitors and was passing to general resistance.

Scoundrels who think they can serve their own interests rather than those of the nation will reap no gain from their shame or their errors. That which is indivisible will never be divided."—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

It is now officially confirmed that a bomb exploded on the verandah of the building in which the Wheel Tax Office of the Ahmedabad Municipality is situated. No damage was done.

It is reported that a court bailiff who was proceeding to serve a sommons in the city was assaulted and the summons was torn.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO BURN SCHOOL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

An attempt was made to set fire to a municipal school in Jamalpur. But the fire was immediately put out.

A bailiff of the District Court was assaulted and relieved of the summons which he was out to serve.—A P.

Jailed For Burning Tram-Car

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

The first case arising out of the disturbances in Delhi in August was disposed of to-day.

Two persons were charged for burning the tram-car in Chandni Chowk. One was sentenced to twelve months and six months on two counts. The sentences are to run concurrently and the other was discharged for want of evidence.—United Press.

TWENTY-ONE JAILED FOR RIOTING

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

Twenty-one out of twenty-two accused were convicted under Sections 147 and 353 I.P.C. for rioting and assaulting public servants inside the Delhi Jail and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. One accused was acquitted.—United Press

EIGHT ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED THEFT OF RIFLES

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

In connection with the seizure yesterday of a stolen police rifle and cartridges and other articles from a lorry on the Nagpur-Amraoti road, the police have rearrested eight men in the village of Kundali in Nagpur district besides the four men arrested from the lorry yesterday.—A. P.

Junagadh State Garage Gutted

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 21.

Junagad State motor garage is reported to have caught fire and heavy damage is apprehended. Fire was brought under control after four hours. No loss of life is reported.

FIFTEEN JAILED FOR DISTURBANCES

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

Fifteen persons, who were convicted for incidents which had taken place within the Handia police circle on August 14 in connection with the present disturbances, have been sentenced to an aggregate of one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 each on various counts.

The Magistrate had directed that out of the fines if realised, Rs. 200 should be paid as compensation for damage done to the inspection bungalow, Rs. 50 for damage done to the cattle pound, Rs. 50 for damage done to the post office and Rs. 50 should be awarded to a police Sub-inspector.—A. P.

BIG CRACKER IN CHIEF COURT

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

A big cracker was found lying in the Chief Court buildings, near the lift at about 4/30 p.m. today. The police took possession of the cracker and removed it to a place of safety.—A. P.

OTHMAN WOO FOR AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, Oct. 21.

Mr. Othman Woo, Chinese Moslem representative, proceeded to Afghanistan today. Mr. Woo had been touring India since April last.—A. P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Earl of Huntingdon (Labour) said India was the key to Allied victory and the touchstone on which Britain's real motives were being tested.

American opinion was profoundly disturbed. They could not understand Britain fighting a war of freedom while violently repressing the Indian national movement.

The Chinese were also disturbed and we could not ignore the feeling among our Allies.

—House of Lords Report.

* * *

"There is no direct evidence—I emphasise that—that any enemy influences have been at work in India."

—The Duke of Devonshire.

How very disappointing, isn't it?

* * *

His Grace authoritatively proclaimed that "opinions in the Leftist press that Britain cannot undertake an offensive against the Japanese in Burma with a 'hostile India' behind her are grossly wrong."

We are vastly relieved. Indeed, the offensive is already in action, for instance, a target in Burma was raided by Blenheims only the other day.

What is gratifying is the implied assurance that there shall be no diminution in the present heavy scale of the offensive.

* * *

"The next move," insisted the Duke, "must come from India."

This is not playing the game. Hasn't "India" already moved not one but two lively pieces, the Maharaja Jam Sahib and Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar?

* * *

"The Government of India are not out of the wood yet". said His Grace

Didn't Montagu say something 25 years ago about their being "anti-diluvian and wooden"

* * *

According to a Lahore report, Mr. Jinnah is expected shortly "to make a far-reaching political pronouncement."

Even beyond Pakistan?

* * *

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued a statement to the effect that Messrs. Khuro and Gazdar have accepted office in Sind without his approval and against his advice and instructions.

We bless both the parties.

* * *

The Italians announce that General Orsi, Italian Army Corps Commander, was killed on Sunday last "in one of the most advanced Italian positions in Egypt."

Could it be Siva? No, that would be too much to hope for.

* * *

Pleading for the freedom of the Press in a B.B.C. talk the "Manchester Guardian's" W. J. Haley warningly said "Think of Germany, Italy, Japan and even France"

Does that exhaust the list?

* * *

"I don't believe any man's spirit remains with us."

"What about the inventor of whiskey?"

FROM SECRET RADIO-STATIONS

(News from ten foreign secret radio-senders)
By Dr. Listener.

From Germany—Goebbels made the other day a highly political speech in Munich. He forgot evidently that the Fuhrer had said ten times that he waged this war only to conquer British imperialism and to eradicate Bolshevism. But Goebbels said: "We possess this year the last and biggest chance in our national history. In the past we fought for sham aims, socialism, national socialism but this time we fight for more important things, for coal, petrol, iron, and, above all, wheat, our daily bread."—After returning to Berlin to him was delivered a telegram from Fuhrer. Goebbels was sure it was a high acknowledgement for his speech and he read it hastily: "Shut your snout, idiot, and stop to tap out such stupidity, otherwise I shall close your garrulous muzzle with a bullet. The Fuhrer."

From Germany. Goebbels teaches the poets to write. Goebbels assembled the other day German poets and authors to Weimar for a "Festive Day of the Book" and made a long speech. He told the authors how and what they had to write in order to be liked by him and the Fuhrer, because all the books and writings written till now were not good. "Henceforth no book would be published which had not approbation from Goebbels." For the first time Goebbels spoke the truth in one regard: The German books and poetry are not good. Nobody wants to read them even if he get the books free. Since the Hitler regime, i.e., during the last ten years there was not one single book in Germany, not one stage-play, or film, not one musical work, opera or operetta, not at least one song-hit which could become popular and come out from Germany to the outside world, as thousands of books, plays, films, songs did before Hitler every year. But eight years ago Goebbels taught in many speeches the new German writers (as all famous German writers had emigrated to France, England and America), how to write to become famous and now he says the writings are bad.

Guarantee Free Status To Burma

Rajaji's Tip To United Nations

(Continued From Page 1)

doubters may ask: 'Will the Congress agree to this?'

These men from the Congress and from the League should then add themselves three persons, roughly, to represent any important factors left out or anyone who, they might feel, was sufficiently important and might be accepted as a cementing factor for the team. This, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said, would be an ideal Government to face the Legislature that would come into being and to serve the country at the present juncture.

IF THEY REJECT

He reiterated that both the Congress and Mr. Jinnah would agree to this Government, if the transfer of power was real. His belief was based on all his knowledge of the issues involved, and the temperament of the people concerned and his talks. Supposing by any chance they did not agree, it would do no harm.

"If", Mr. Rajagopalachariar continued, "Mr. Jinnah refuses this offer, he takes the grave risk of being considered by his own following as an unreasonable leader. The same observation I would venture to make about the Congress also. I do not think the Congress or the League can refuse the offer without losing their leadership.

"I feel at the present moment if this offer should be made, I for one will put all my soul into making the Congress and League accept this, to the point of revolt on a large scale if they should fail. It would be worth while, because I am thoroughly convinced this will work. If this Government that I visualise faces the Legislature, if what I have said is honestly done, it will get the confidence of the new Legislature, but if it does not secure it for any reason, the Viceroy acting in the position of the Crown will know what to do then. He will dissolve the one or the other. There is no constitutional difficulty.

"This transfer of power that I have in mind would include protection for the Commander-in-Chief and allied war strategy as agreed to more or less definitely at the time of the Cripps talks. With that reservation there should be no difficulty for the Provisional Government to function during the war period."

Replying to objections on the score of practicability of holding elections in the disturbed state of the country, Mr. Rajagopalachariar pointed out: "As soon as the Provisional Government is set up, I tell you, automatically the disturbances will stop. Coercion will not be necessary. And as soon as elections are announced disturbances like the present would become impossible. Energies will be absorbed on winning the elections."

Parliamentary enactments necessary to bring about the changes envisaged by him would be very small and simple; they would be no more complicated than the amendments that the House of Lords was now discussing. Very probably most of the changes could be made by Orders-in-Council.

PERILOUS DRIFT

"I am so convinced that the present drift is perilous in the extreme, on the one hand, and the solution I offer is practicable, on the other, that I think any reasonable Viceroy should agree to this and press it on the British Government. I put it this way because personally I feel convinced that the British Government are not in the way. They depend entirely on the Viceroy for the initiative at the present juncture. The Government of Great Britain will not take on themselves the responsibility of standing in the way. It is the Viceroy who must take the initiative. I would put the whole blame on him."

"I would like to go to England if I could get a plane and passport", he said in reply to questions.

"What about America?" asked a correspondent.

"I don't want pinpricks on England", he answered. "I want to go direct to Britain. If America in her own interests feels she should tell Britain what she should do, she may do so. If there is American pressure it should be spontaneous, not indirect pressure from India. I also feel that the British people have been misled in this matter. I feel I could make them see the truth.

PREPARE FOR DEFENCE

"I think it may be fairly taken that the present policy of drift is due to a certain amount of complacency in the matter of the Japanese menace. I am clearly of the opinion that such complacency is entirely out of place in the present war. If the Japanese give us time we should welcome it and make use of it to form a Provisional Government straightaway and give that Government time to reorganise the country's psychology and resources. A Provisional Government would be of no use if the Japanese came down on us next week. But to prepare the country to resist possible danger, we should have a year's time. I think the Japanese won't come for a year. But time given by the Japanese should be utilised and should not be made a reason for a wrong policy. The proper thing is for us to prepare and work as hard as if the Japanese were coming. The establishment of a proper link between the people and the Government is absolutely necessary."

PRELATES AND LANDLORDS

Commenting on the Duke of Devonshire's reference to Prelates, and his observations on the London "Times", Mr. Rajagopalachariar remarked: "I think Prelates are as good as landlords in this matter. It was highly offensive for the Duke to speak in that manner. He lives in a glass house himself. When there is a great quarrel between a great people and a great Government, it is good that even Prelates intervene. I think the "Times" is right and the Duke is wrong, when it says that it is dangerous to start an offensive with a hostile nation behind, and it was not an unreality the "Times" was referring to. The hostility of the people of Burma as well as the hostility of the people of India to fight in a war that does not guarantee freedom to the people is a very hard reality. And if the leading newspaper of Great Britain insists on that reality being recognised, it is strange that the Under-Secretary of State should think not only of ignoring that advice but poohpoohing it.

PROBLEM BEFORE OFFENSIVE

An offensive against Burma is considered very necessary, I know, by China and America. But the necessary preliminary to it should be recognised. The necessary preliminary to it is a complete understanding as to the future of the people of Burma and of India. The people of Burma will not believe any promises made to them independently, if the Indian question stands where it is. And if the people of Burma are not to be assured of their future free status, it is not the right way to begin an offensive, in my opinion.

"The Duke as well as the Government of India can point to the large number of troops held now and being recruited as proof of absence of any serious hostility in India. Therein he forgets that success in recruitment is closely associated with the poverty of the Indian people and the economic compulsion of the situation".

"But", he declared, "a Provisional Government is not required only to increase the number of recruits, but to better the relationship between civil population and the armed forces. Besides the physical terrain, there is such a thing as the moral terrain in a country, and it is to improve that moral terrain that we want a National Government. And, therefore, I say that the argument about recruits misses the point."

A correspondent drew attention to the argument that the armed forces distrusted a National Government in India, on the score, among others, of economic stability and security of pensions and gratuities, etc.

SOLDIERS AND NATIONAL GOVT.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar characterised the statement about the distrust of soldiers as a falsehood and declared: "I am prepared to take the vote of the present soldiers as to whether they want a National Government for India or not and bide by their verdict. The story that a popular Government would be unpopular with the present armed forces is entirely false. They would fight and die more cheerfully if they had a National Government. I should like to go to England if only to drive this one truth home."

Apart from its falsity, he asked whether it was right of the British Government and responsible British statesmen to "foment a rebellion beforehand against the National Government."

WHY CRIPPS FAILED

Replying to the Duke of Devonshire's references to the failure of the Cripps' talks and his statement that Britain could not give what was not hers, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said he did not accept that proposition. "I think the defence of India is ours and if we wanted that it is only normal.

The negotiations may have failed on account of the Viceroy's veto. If so, this is certainly Britain's to give. Britain could easily have agreed to the abrogation of the Viceroy's veto. If the veto was insisted on because of the Muslims, would it not have been the most natural thing for Sir Stafford Cripps to summon the Congress and the Muslim League together at the time the question of the veto was raised? Why was it not arranged that the Muslims should raise it publicly and get satisfaction from the Congress?"

"On the positive side", he went on, "I think that the Cripps' negotiations failed because the British do not trust us at this war juncture. This is the real cause. I stress it not to blame anybody. I stress it in order to treat that disease. It should be removed. It is wrong to imagine that we are prepared to sell the country to the Japs. People who were negotiating with Sir Stafford Cripps, were the last persons who could be guilty of such a fraud on the country. In fact, they were afraid that the country might be lost to the Japanese if they did not come to a settlement and take charge of the country. Even now, whatever pacifists may think, the Congress wants to defend the country against the Japanese. This distrust is really unjustified. I think this distrust in the British people is a reflection of their own past misconduct. They think they deserve to be distrusted. But it is not right. We want to be friends of Britain and we have the capacity to forget. Speaking for myself my technique is to trust even where they don't trust us. That is the only way to break this vicious circle.

"Whatever Mr. Amery or Mr. Churchill may say, whatever any important men may swear, I hold the view that the justice of our case and the needs of the situation in India will produce their consequences, and the harder they swear the sooner will they change their minds. When they are so sensitve to articles and speeches, how can they hold on to their wrong determination? Reading the Duke's speech, I feel encouraged that the British psychology is still highly sensitive to public opinion."

NOT A DOMESTIC CONCERN

"India is not in any sense the domestic concern of the British Empire now", Mr. Rajagopalachariar declared answering a number of questions. If the British Government had not stated as clearly as they have done that after the war India shall be independent, it could have been claimed that it was a domestic concern, but seeing that at the end of the war our independence has been declared and assured, the position in India during the period of the war is a war matter and not an Imperialist matter. If for the purpose of the war they hold India for two years, say, it should be so held as to help the war.

"It is a rightful claim for Britain to say that they know India better than other members of the United Nations, but not that India is a domestic concern.

"The Allied Nations", he went on, should all sit together to consider what would be the best thing to do with the present Indian Government for the war period. Incidentally it is no use a United Nations' Mission coming to India and taking evidence, because if the objects were only to gain time and feed us on hopes, it would be a good plan but if the object is to do something now I would advise the United Nations Mission to settle down in London and discuss it with the British Government, who are obviously in possession of all the facts, and if necessary, send for important men from India.

After all it is not a permanent settlement but only for the time of the war and for the purposes of the war. That would bring about speedy results; and the party to be convinced most is the British Government, and action is to be taken by the British Government."

"When I say I am sure of the future free status of India after the war, I don't depend on the goodwill of Britain", he declared: "It is impossible for Britain in the future context of the world situation, whether they wish it or not, to deny that free status".—A. P.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

	New York, Oct. 21.
Previous closing	18.27
To-day's opening	18.26
Difference	—.01

To-day's closing See Stop Press.

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 21.
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 21.
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 21.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay October/November (£29 1/3 quoted) £28 1/2 quoted
Linseed Calcutta October/November (£22 1/4 quoted) £22 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata October/November unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal October/Novemter East Coast India shipment (£24 7/8 quoted) £24 7/8 quoted. West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) £25 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 21.
London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 21.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London, Oct. 21.
London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 21.
The London Stock Exchange was firm today.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 21.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100 9/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent Commonwealth £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £82 7/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 5/16
3 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 1/4
3 per cent War Loan £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 11/16

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 19-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-9
Electric Music Industry 16-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson 27-6
Imperial Chemical 35-7 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary 57
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates £79
Dunlop Rubber 32-6
University Ordinary 30-9
Ford Motors 29-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £67 27/32
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 7/16
Carreras 'A' £6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 7/8
P and O Defd 33-10 1/2
Distillers 80-1 1/2
Bradford Dyers 14-1 1/2
British Celanese 14-1 1/2
J and P Coates 40-9
Courtaulds Ordinary 41-0
Fine Cotton Spinners 14-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 18-0
Inter Nickels dol 45-6
Indian Iron 47-7

TEA SHARES

Assam 17-0
Donaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 18-6

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber 11-1 1/2
Guia Kelampong 8-0
Rubber Plant 16-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 4-6
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £1 13/16
Rand Mines £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £9 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 54-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 73-1 1/2
Sub-Nigel £6 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 15/16
Union Corporation 140-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 38-10 1/2
Anglo-India 65-0
Burma Oil £2 7/32
Mexican Eagle 11-6
Shell Transport £2 27/32
Royal Dutch £21 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £56
London Midland Ordinary £25 1/2
London North Eastern Defd £3 5/8
London Southern Defd £21 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' £54 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 20.
T T London on :—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.9b

TRADE PRICE FIXING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Move For Prompt Harvesting

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The Department of Agriculture announced that in order to assure prompt harvesting for long staple it would increase support 3 cents per pound to growers who pay as much as 4 cents for picking. To growers paying 4 cents the price would be increased from 39.75 to 42.75.

It also announced the purchase of 18,917 bales of raw cotton on 16th October, with price ranging from 19.53 to 28.04 cents per lb. for various grades.

On Tuesday, the New York cotton market was backed and filled narrowly. Further trade price-fixing and scattered local buying in sympathy with outside markets met hedging and New Orleans selling. Near months were steady but distant positions were quiet. The market opened at rise of 2 points with December 18.24 but declined to 18.21 which was the lowest for the day. Later on prices improved and the market finally closed at a net rise of 5 points to a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 19.91c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 18.89c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Despite the heavy influx of hedging, the market edged forward on persistent trade and mill buying stimulated by the prospect of further large Government textile orders. Some believe that the Economic Director, Brynes, may shortly interpret permissible ceilings for farm products taking into consideration labour costs and benefit payments (Government subsides to the farmers). Spot demand continues brisk everywhere with mills covering part of their requirements well into Spring. The Department of Agriculture announced that in order to assure prompt harvesting of long staple it would increase support 3 cents per pound to growers who pay as much as 4 cents for picking. To growers paying 4 cents the price would be increased from 39.75 to 42.75. Cotton goods dealings were moderate largely as the result of military requests carrying high priorities. Sentiment is generally bullish with trade buying expected to outweigh hedging.

PRIVATE CABLES—

October 17th :—
New York December highest (11-50 a.m.) ..... 18.33+06
New York December lowest (11-4 a.m.) ..... 18.25—03
October 19 :—
New York December highest (10-53 a.m.) ..... 18.29+03
New York December lowest (2-7 p.m.) ..... 18.21—05
October 20th :—
New York December highest (2-52 p.m.) ..... 18.29+07
New York December lowest

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Oct. 20.

December	18.27+05
January	18.33+04
March	18.40+01
May	18.49—01
July	18.54—05
October	18.63—07
Middling Spot	19.91+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 20.

December	18.48+06
January	18.56+06
March	18.61+01
Middling Spot	18.89+06

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, Oct. 20.

December	18.23
March	18.38

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 20.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 20.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-8-0

Reserve Bank Of India

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th day of October, 1942.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	11,50,13,000
Notes in circulation	511,73,24,000
Total Notes issued	523,23,37,000
Total Liabilities	523,23,37,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 70.188 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	
Sterling Securities	322,83,39,000
Total of A	367,24,82,000
B. Rupee Coin	23,59,09,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	132,39,46,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	523,23,37,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 16th October, 1942.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Government of India	11,51,32,000
(2) Government of Burma	91,73,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,68,96,000
(b) Banks	66,16,49,000
(c) Others	3,43,06,000
Bills Payable	3,55,08,000
Other Liabilities	3,66,11,000
Rupees	102,91,75,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	11,50,13,000
Rupee Coin	7,66,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,9,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(a) Internal	
(b) External	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	31,97,000
Balances held abroad*	81,98 58,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	33,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	
Investments	5,61,65,000
Other Assets	2,05,84,000
Rupees	102,91,75,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

Assam Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 (Rupees thirty lacs only) of three months' Government of Assam Treasury Bills will be received at the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay up to 11 a.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 28th October, 1942 and at the office of the Reserve Bank of India in Calcutta up to the close of business on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1942.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Friday, the 30th October, 1942.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 21.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 17-10-1942 :—

Allahabad 92 65 nil; Bombay 89 76 nil; Cawnpore 92 62 nil; Darjeeling 67 49 0.5; Delhi 91 62 nil; Dehra Dun 84 51 nil; Jacobabad 99 73 nil; Karachi 84 76 nil; Lahore 91 61 nil; Lucknow 92 60 nil; Madras 93 77 nil; Nagpur 92 66 nil; Patna 89 76 nil; Peshawar 87 63 nil; Shillong 72 58 nil; Simla 86 51 nil.—A.P.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT : An earthquake shock of great intensity at its epicentre about 3,540 miles away and origin 110 miles below the surface was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 06h. 31m. I.S.T. on Wednesday, the 21st October, 1942.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 20.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe Oct/Nov quoted 25/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian Oct/Nov quoted 28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 20.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£67 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£106 5/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£7 13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regn)	£62 1/2
National Bank of India	£28 3/4

Punjab Wants 150 Crores For Ex-Sepoys After War

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

A suggestion that the Government of India should place at the disposal of the Punjab Government a sum of at least Rs. 150 crores out of the Central revenues to be spent on schemes calculated to ameliorate the condition of discharged Punjabi soldiers after demobilisation, is embodied in a non-official resolution which has been balloted for discussion in the Punjab Assembly on October 29. The resolution which will be moved by Rai Bahadur Lala Sohanlal (Ministerialist) has secured the second place in the ballot held to-day.—A. P.

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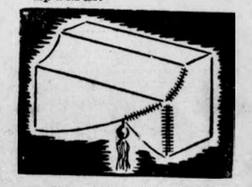

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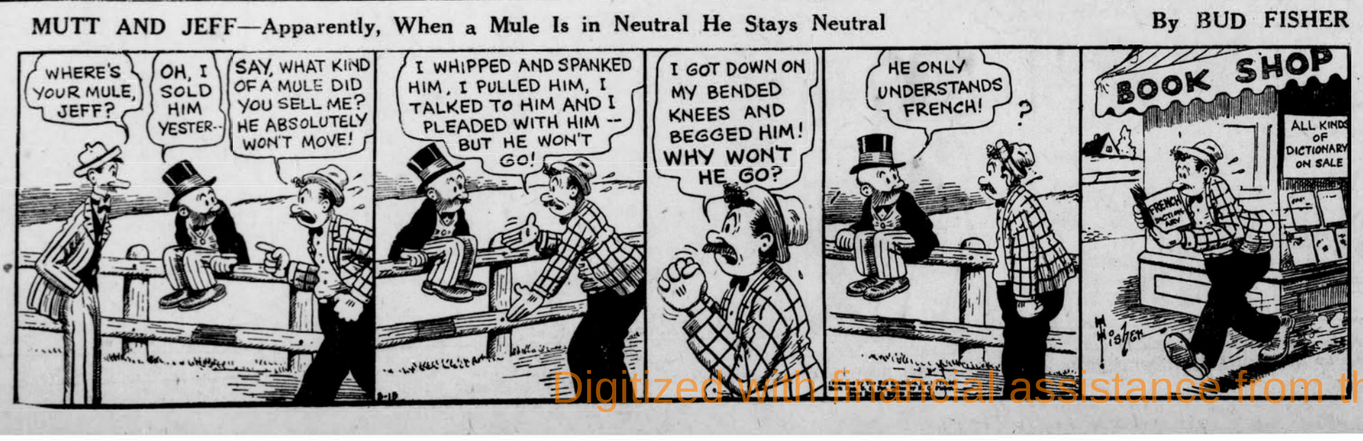
MUTT AND JEFF—Apparently, When a Mule Is in Neutral He Stays Neutral — By BUD FISHER


WHERE'S YOUR MULE, JEFF?
OH, I SOLD HIM YESTER-
SAY, WHAT KIND OF A MULE DID YOU SELL ME? HE ABSOLUTELY WON'T MOVE!
I WHIPPED AND SPANKED HIM, I PULLED HIM, I TALKED TO HIM AND I PLEADED WITH HIM -- BUT HE WON'T GO!
I GOT DOWN ON MY BENDED KNEES AND BEGGED HIM! WHY WON'T HE GO?
HE ONLY UNDERSTANDS FRENCH!
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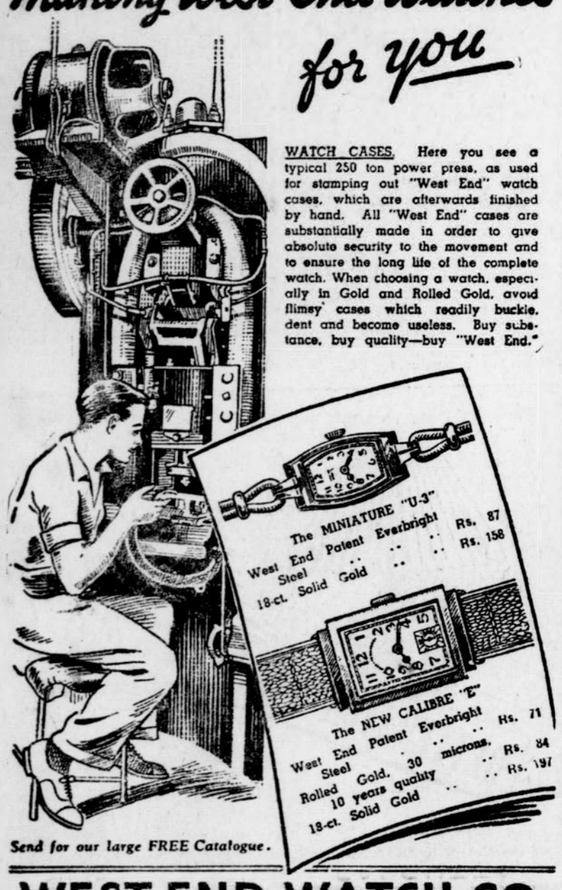
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THAT "COMMUNAL TENSION"!

'WHY NATIONAL GOVT. IS NOT PRACTICAL'

Simon On Issue Of Pakistan And Congress Attitude

BR. GOVT., NO EXPLOITERS OF DIFFERENCES

LONDON, October 21.

The essence of the difficulty is that communal tension is so great that I am afraid that it is not practical to form a Provisional Government by nominating Congressmen, observed Lord Simon, in the course of his reply to the debate in the Lords on the second reading of India and Burma Bill on Tuesday.

After various other speeches, Lord Chancellor Lord Simon, replying for Government in Lords debate on India said:

I entirely agree with what has been said by Lord Winster that if we could make statements on this subject, we would be more likely to get a reasonable hearing from our friends in America."

I claim to say on behalf of Government that the aim of Government's policy is that Indians should themselves mould the destiny of India, free from external dictation and control. I do not know any other method by which you can get a great development of constitutional Government."

I am rather inclined to agree with Lord Samuel when he deprecated the use of the word dominion in this matter. If anybody read throughout the Simon report they will not find anything about Dominion Status from the beginning to the end."

HOW OTHERS DID IT

I quite realise that the conception is misunderstood. Consider what did happen in regard to the undoubted dominions. The constitution of Canada was created as the result of a number of leading Canadian citizens—not by any means all of the same political party—meeting together and thrashing out resolutions upon which the constitution was made.

The constitution of Australia was brought about by Australians meeting together from different provinces and different political attachments again thrashing it out and ultimately producing the constitution of Australia.

The constitution of South Africa, which I quite agree, did receive a most important urge from boldness of the Campbell-Bannerman Government was still the work of South Africans in South-Africa.

NO OTHER METHOD

I really do not know any other method whereby in the proper sense democratic Government can be created. It cannot be imposed here, that is not democratic Government at all. It is not Government given by one body to another body.

It is a thing which emerges out of toil, devotion, patriotism and idealism of the people who are going to live under it.

I do not say that with any desire to cold-shoulder Indian aspirations, but it is fundamentally a great mistake in reference to Indian development to suppose that the matter rests in British hands. It does not.

It essentially rests in Indian hands. Observe this historical development in reference to India itself. Tremendous proposals were advanced by late Mr. Edwin Montagu in the time for Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford.

It is only when the people of India find a way of working together that they would create a situation which would be able to produce a constitution in future.

We are bound to take the line that during the war it is impossible to make any fundamental constitutional change. Immediately the war is over we wish to have the fullest contribution from Indians themselves.

All we stipulate is that they really should come together. It is not we who are going to bring them together. They are much more likely to come together by themselves.

One thing the Indian suspects now is that he is being manoeuvred into something by the British Government. We do not want that.

Devise the best scheme you can and if that scheme satisfies the necessary condition that it is fair to the minorities we will take it and make it the future constitution of India.

I believe that if the matter is put in that way argument is really irresistible.

ENTIRELY WRONG

Our American friends are critical—it is unfortunate—but they naturally have not full opportunity of understanding the complexity. But this offer which is being made by the British Government is a real offer in the direction of liberty.

It is ridiculously untrue to speak of the British Government as if it were now holding India under.

It is entirely wrong in my judgment, because there has been this unhappy breakdown about the Cripps proposal, to assume that there are lot more proposals in the locker and that you have only to go on dealing them out one after the other as though you were dealing a pack of cards. This is not the method of the oriental bazaar, this is the method called putting your cards on the table.

We have devoted ourselves with single-minded energy to put forward the most complete scheme we possibly could in order to help India attain her ambition.

Six months ago it was being lauded all over te world and our friends in America were prepared to say that nothing fairer could possibly be produced. If it were true then, it is true now.

While I would not stand on any small matter and say, 'It is your turn to do something next', I do think it essential that these great Indian parties through their leaders should make an effort which some of them are making to come together and produce a scheme or help produce a scheme which may be an improvement on the one we have made. In the meantime our own proposal is not cancelled.

In its general lines it is there to be worked out and, it may be improved."

CONGRESS-LEAGUE DIFFERENCES.

Continuing Lord Simon said:

The difference of outlook of Congress and the Moslem League—and it is no good limiting it to that for there are other parties, there are forty or fifty millions untouchables and other people in India—is something which has no sort of parallel in this country or in any country in Europe at all.

Lord Huntingdon made a suggestion which amounted to this—let the Congress leaders out of prison and then invite the Congress leaders to form a provisional National Government. If India could contain no one but members of the Congress party or people prepared to acquiesce in the leadership of Congress, that would indeed be an effective line to take. But only the other day Mr. Jinnah who after all speaks for an extremely powerful and important body of opinion said "we do not want under the stress of war emergency to be stampeded into forming a provisional Government which would be of such a character and composition as would prejudge or militate against the Muslim demand for Pakistan.

Lord Huntingdon, intervening, "what I wanted to propose was that the Congress Leaders should be asked to form a provisional Government but that it should be expressly laid down that minority rights or demands should not be in any way affected by the formation of a Government and that they could be completely discussed in the Assembly afterwards."

Lord Simon continued, "the last thing I want to do is to be unduly critical.

I am pointing out the difficulties. You may take it that the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah would be by no means content with an assurance that minority rights would be respected. They do not believe Congress Government would protect their rights. That is one of the reasons why the Muslim League has grown in strength in recent years. Muslims have had experience in province after province of a Congress ministry and are not too pleased with their experience.

I feel convinced you will never get the Muslims of India to come into a system now for a provisional Government formed of members of the Congress party who would promise that the minorities would have all their rights respected. The point I am making is that however attractive that proposal might be, if you were dealing with a country inhabited by Congressmen or the supporters of Congress that is not the continent of India at all.

COMMUNAL TENSION

The essence of the difficulty is that communal tension is so great that I am afraid it is not practical to form a provisional Government by nominating Congressmen.

I do not agree with the description of the present Indian Council as not representing any one of importance I might mention Doctor Ambedkar who happens to represent 40 or 50 millions "untouchables." The truth is that the Congress party and the Muslim party would wish to contribute and as I warned the House on the previous occasion, if you get to point where you are going to build up a Government of India by the process of selecting leaders from different parties you will find that as soon as it is purely Indian the Muslim Leaders will claim half representation because they will not consider that they are safe otherwise.

The difficulties arising from communal tension are something that can hardly be exaggerated. It is notable in the history of India that this strain between communities does not show itself to some degree in the great Indian states as in British India. I am sure the explanation is that at present the position in most Indian states does not make either community feel that it is closed to Government in control while in British India as you move nearer to full responsibility you will find besides those who want to move in that way this rivalry grows keener and nothing will alter it, but appealing in every possible way to the Indian people as a whole to try to find a way of reconciling their differences.

MONSTROUS FALSEHOOD

I think that the main leaders of Indian political opinion do increasingly recognise this need for unity. The efforts made quite recently by some Indian parties to try to get a conference started with other leaders is an indication of that and we ought to do everything in our power to encourage that. But it is a monstrous falsehood to say that the British Government has tried to exploit these differences.

PAKISTAN ISSUE

Concluding Lord Simon said: It is a very serious thing that there should be these developments in war time in India of so horrible a kind and I am glad to think that there has not been a single speech in this House that does not recognise that there is only one way to deal with the situation at the moment and that is to master it, even though it involves force. The other thing which is most distressing to me is that it is not merely that parties have not agreed about the Cripps' plan. They have objected for completely opposite reasons. It would not matter if the people took a series of objections along the same line but that is not so. The Congress party object to the Cripps plan because they say it contemplates the division of India. They will not have anything to do with the conception of Pakistan. I believe that to be a very sincere conviction. I think the conception of India as a whole is one they treasure. I should like them to admit that that is the conception created for them by the British Government. On the other hand, the Moslem League say they will not agree to the Cri Plan because they do not feel sufficiently sure that Pakistan will come. Therefore you have two of the most important parties in India objecting to the plan unhappily for opposite reasons. If you try to alter the plan to please one of them you make it worse for the other. I confess frankly that I think this is a most unhappy development. If I thought that the adopting of one or other of these suggestions was really going to strike at the root of this trouble, nobody would be more willing to consider it.

The debate then terminated The Bill was read a second time and the House adjourned.—

PARROT CRY WON'T DO EARLIER.

Viscount Samuel (Liberal) said it was Government's duty to suppress outrage, arson and murder, but they did not solve the political problem.

The parrot-like cry that the principal Indian parties must agree first before any step forward, was futile.

At the same time the proposal that the British Government should pledge effective Independence of India at a given date after the war would be dangerous because when the time came both sides in India might be arming against each other and Government would be compelled to repudiate such a pledge.

The phrase Dominion Status was meaningless and should be dropped in favour of such a term as National Status.

He suggested that the key to solution rested in the constitutional position of the Viceroy, who had the dual role of acting in place of the Sovereign and as his own Prime Minister. When a new Viceroy is appointed this should be changed. Acting solely for the Sovereign the new Viceroy's first task should be to select some statesman as Prime Minister to instruct him to form the Government as was done here and in the Dominions.

DO IT NOW

Lord Samuel continued: "Able statesmen among Indian leaders would, despite party and political difficulties, furnish ample material for such a Government.

It was urgently necessary that steps should be taken during the war to solve the present impasse.

Lord Samuel recalled the success of granting immediate self-Government to the Transvaal following the South African war and asked if the same course might not be pursued now in India.

Lord Strabolgi (Labour) recommended the appointment of a distinguished Indian as the next Viceroy and an invitation to the principal Allies to mediate.

Lord Winster emphasised the effect of the Indian problem on the United States In America British stock was now very low. The Government had not to convince the American Government of our good intentions, but the American man-in-the-street. The Americans were not impressed by the assertion that we were willing to grant everything India wants the moment the Indian parties agree among themselves.

DEVONSHIRE ECHOES AMERY'S CACOPHONY

LONDON, Oct. 21.

"The Duke of Devonshire added no lustre to the Government's India policy when he spoke in the House of Lords yesterday" writes the London "Daily Herald" to-day.

"He faithfully reflected the stolid and self-righteous attitude of his chief, Mr. Amery. The Under-Secretary's speech was yet another attempt to justify Government's fatalistic acceptance of a deadlock.

'The next move' he echoed, 'must come from India'. "Political agitation and exhortation from outside India", he claimed, were giving encouragement to disorderly Indian elements.

But that is a misrepresentation. Not only from outside but from inside India, the British Government is being urged to take the initiative again.

There is one statement in the Duke of Devonshire's speech which, in the interests of accuracy, we welcome. "There is no direct evidence" he said, "that any enemy influences have been at work in India.

"When the Prime Minister spoke about the civil disobedience campaign to the Commons on September 10 he said, "It may well be that these activities by Congress Party have been aided by Japanese fifth column work on a widely extended scale and with special direction to strategic points". —Reuter.

Amery At It Again

"Cripps Mission Failed Due To Congress Attitude"

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, denied in a broadcast to America last night the allegations that Sir Stafford Cripps had offered India an immediate national government, but was overruled from London.

"What he did offer for the war period was the fullest possible share in the Central Government of India under the existing constitution", Mr. Amery said, adding, "The Congress Party's last minute demand that the Viceroy's reserve power to overrule the advice of a majority of his Council should be abandoned, wrecked the negotiations".

Mr. Amery proceeded, "We British know the limits of what can be done by intervention in what is now essentially a problem for the Indians to settle for themselves.

"In this I believe they will succeed in the end, though the problem is one whose history forbids any instantaneous or cut and dried solution".—Reuter.

"BR. GOVT. BECOMING VICTIM OF EVENTS"

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The British Government is risking losing the initiative in India altogether and becoming the victim of events "while exposing British aims in India, bound up as they must be with British aims in war generally, to successful misrepresentation by our enemies and to misconstruction among our friends" says the London "Times" to-day discussing the Lords' debate,

"There is no question of showing any kind of weakness in the face of criminal violence threatening the security of India herself and of the United Nations. But there is now an overwhelming case for demonstration by Government that they are not sheltering behind the follies of Congress but are prepared actively to enlist the aid of public spirited Indians in breaking the stalemate. In that respect the resources of Government are certainly not exhausted."—Reuter.

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INSPECTOR WADE THE DOUBLE BY EDGAR WALLACE

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DON, ONE OF THEM MUST BE "THE DOUBLE"!
BETTINA, THEY'RE POLICEMEN!
ANSWER THE DOOR...
AND TELL THEM I'M NOT HERE!
YES, I HAVE A TWIN SISTER, BUT SHE'S NOT HERE...
WHILE ONE SISTER TALKS AT THE FRONT DOOR, "THE DOUBLE" SLIPS AWAY!
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.